HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,334—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
19th Nov.	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7909		
14th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6922
21st "	ORIENTAL	5294		
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	8325
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7909		
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports on route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 7th December, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUNRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 21st November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th November, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "MADURA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 A.M.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,300 tons, on or about 15th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,800 tons, on or about 29th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th November, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Daudanovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905

† Will call at Ktama. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	27th Nov. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages. Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles	" 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.
All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
ARABIA	G. Read	3,506	1st Dec.	1904.
CHRONSTA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th "	"
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R. N.R.	5,124	3rd Jan.	1905.
ASIA	J W Shanklin	3,6M	19th "	"
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	26th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay

APOLLO BUNDER

RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.

THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNER

(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)

On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M., from Re. 1 and upwards.

Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM

Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation,
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins,
CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay... ... ... Rs. a. 11 14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post 3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. 5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS

SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half-Pressed and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD. (VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND M

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES IN LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S JEWELLERY.

BRACELETS
BROOCHES
BUCKLES
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CHAINS
CHARMS
DIAMOND JEWELLERY
EARRINGS
FANS
HAT PINS
LINKS
LOCKETS
MUFF CHAINS
NECKLACES
PENDANTS
RINGS JEWELLED
SCARF PINS
STUDS
WATCHES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co's Establishment at Bombay is the very pleasantest shopping rendezvous in this City, where there are no wearisome solicitations to buy what you do not want, and the utmost courtesy at hand when you are in the mood to seek assistance.

AN INSPECTION OF THE PREVAILING DESIGNS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES AND BUY ONLY McDOWELL & Co.'s LTD. CIGARETTES,

MANUFACTURED DAILY FROM FINEST IMPORTED TOBACCOS AND CONSEQUENTLY ALWAYS FRESH.

	Rs.	a.	
PYRAMIDS, Finest Egyptians, in tins of 100	30	0	per 1,000
MAD MULLAHS, Finest Turkish, in tins of 100.....	25	0	"
HUMMING BIRD "SPECIALS," Finest Virginian, in tins of 50	5	0	"
HUMMING BIRDS, Finest Virginian, in packets of 10	4	8	"
BUTCHAS, Finest Virginian, in packets of 10	3	0	"

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

WHOLESALE CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POSTPONED.

MR. WILL LANSDOWNE,
THE FAMOUS BARITONE
Late of the Savoy Theatre, London,
WILL GIVE A CONCERT
At the B. V. A. CLUB
ON THURSDAY EVENING next,
the 17TH inst.
Commence at 9-30 prompt.
Tickets Rs. 2 each, may be obtained from
Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.,
or the CLUB.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	2083	Ahrens.....	21st Nov 1904
S. S. SOMALI.....	2655	Volkertsen..	1st Dec 1904
S. S. REICHSTAG ..	2086	Ihle	19th Dec 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 7th November, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 21st November, 1904, for the following works:—

1. Constructing FEMALE WARD ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, (1st floor), value of work Rs. 132,260.
2. Constructing a BRIDGE connecting the MALE and FEMALE WARDS in the compound of St. George's Hospital, value of work Rs. 21,250.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT, C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 11th November, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS.

SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1904, for the supply of the above during the 12, 24, and 36 months, respectively, commencing from 1st January, 1905.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving Particulars of the approximate Quantities and Description of the Books and Forms required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Form, No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with Heading as above, and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favor of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

5. All Books and Forms to be in accordance with the Company's standard Samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6 The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th Nov. 1904.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of SCINDHIA'S CHHATIREE, at Wanowrie, Poona, will be received on SATURDAY, the 19th November, 1904, at 1 p.m., at the Office of the Undersigned.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred).

Plans, Conditions of Contract, and Specifications of Works may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 (five) per each set.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb or his Representative in Bombay does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A., &c.,
Architect, &c.,

Markar's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 3rd November, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL TINS AND KEROSINE OIL CASES WITH TWO EMPTY TINS IN EACH CASE FOR A PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS COMMENCING FROM 1st DECEMBER, 1904.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, at Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd November, 1904, for the purchase of the above material.

TENDER.—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office on payment of Re. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

DELIVERIES.—To be taken monthly of such Quantities as the Railway may have to dispose of.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier for each Lot prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, Parel, November, 1904.

FREE TO CYCLISTS.

CYCLES, MOTORS, and ACCESSORIES direct from Factory to Rider. 3,000 new and second-hand machines actually in stock from 30/- each. B.S.A. and Eadie's machines, marvellous bargains in accessories. Post free, 80 page Catalogue—Wholesale prices. Eye-opener to all. 50 per cent. cheaper than others. Agents wanted.

WARRILOW & CO.,
Weston-super-Mare, England.

PICTORIAL
ARTISTIC POST CARDS
AND
BEAUTIFUL COLOURED PICTURE CARDS
Of Rural Life and Scenery in Central Provinces.

Both in Colours and Monochrome. With Christmas and New Year Greetings, printed in Gold Letters on each card. A series of eighteen cards without greetings, for Re. 1 the set.

The post cards are without greetings.

"A FEW PICTURES OF CHHATTISGARH."

A little Booklet containing 50 Photos of NATIVE LIFE, with description, Rs. 1-4 per booklet.

Approved by H. E. LADY CURZON,
H. H. SIR ANDREW FRASER and others.

Just the thing to send Home to Friends for CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR.

BY Rev. J. J. LOHR.

APPLY TO
MISS E. LOHR,
BISRAMPUR DIST. RAIPUR, C. P.

N. B.—The little profit on the sale of the cards goes to the poor.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
W. Broadway, Madison.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI PIROZBAI, widow of BEJANJI CURSETJI GOLWALA, deceased, as Administratrix of the property and credits of the abovenamed deceased, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned hereditaments and premises to our Clients LALLUBHAI VASTACHAND and CHOONILAL UTTAMCHAND. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien or easement, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement 134 square yards or thereabouts, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 631, and Street Nos 1520, situate at Mirza Street in the town and registration sublistrit of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Andhyarco Rustomji Kakaria and others and now of Nowroji Cursetji Postwalla, on or towards the West formerly partly by the property of Borah Allibhai Ismailji and partly by the property of Cooverji Cawasji Arjanee and now partly by the property of Thakar Devidas Morarji and partly by the property of Jamsetji Cooverji Arjanee, and on or towards the South by the said Mirza Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.—Dated this 12th day of November 1904.

DIKSHIT, DHANJISHA & SOONDERDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 per Share will be paid (on production of Share Certificates) to those Share-holders whose names stood on the Register on the 14th November, 1901, on and after TUESDAY, the 15th November, 1904, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P. M, and on Saturdays from 11 A. M. to 1 P.M.

THOS. D. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

27, Hummum Street, Bombay, 4th November, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will of GANPAT DAMODHAR, late of Bombay, Somevaushi Kshatriya Hindu inhabitant, a Clerk in the Audit Office of the G. I. P. Ry., Co., deceased.

WAMAN JANARDHAN PARELKER, of Bombay, Somevaushi Kshatriya Hindu inhabitant, residing at No. 1401, Parel Village outside the Fort, and Clerk in the office of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co., the executor named in the Will of the deceased, according to the tenor thereof .....Petitioner,

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate,

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the First day of November in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and four and in the fourth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

A. M. KAIJI,
The 1st day of November, 1904.
Mr. WAMAN JANARDHAN PARELKAR,
Petitioner in Person.

BANKS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 18	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 18	50 8	41 16	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 8	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co,	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
PETER F. HEERING.	Copenhagen

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

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SOLE AGENTS.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC
PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote : "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills."

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box, and of KEMP and Co., Ld, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 15.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FATCHELOR.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal

1333—Little and Co—The G I P Railway Co—vs Kessowji Issur Smitham B and V

1343—Little and Co—Chatoorbhooj Morarji vs Thomas Jewell Bennett and others—Smetham B and N

1360—Khunderao S and L Raliatbai widow vs Raichand Khooshalchand and others—Matubhoy J and M

1361—Ardeser H D and Co—Goverdhundas Radhakisson—vs Haji Noor Mahomed Kessum Captain and V

1327-1361—Paynai and Co—Messrs S R Traser and Co—vs The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Limited and others—Craigie L and O Smetham B and N (not to be called on till the 18th November 1904).

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYABJI

For recording evidence,

493-04—Hiralal D Mody Moosa Yocub vs Manilal Ajitrae Dewan Bhaishanker K and G

For Trial of issue

607-03—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Limited vs Laxmishanker Deoshanker and another—K B Mehta—P R and K (For trial of Issues.)

Long Causes,

615-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur Sorabji and Co—Matubhoy J and M—Payne and Co Little and Co—Ardeser H D and Co.

192-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Bhugwandas Roopram and another vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others —J P Dastur—Sorabji and J—Edgelow G and M.

For trial of Issues.

790-03—Payne and Co—Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultanali Shushi and another—Mathbhoy J and M.

265-04—Edgelow G and W—Shapurji Sorabji Dubash vs Surabji Rustomji Subadar Ardeser—H D and Co.

Long Causes,

579-03—Little and Co—Hurjeewan Veerji and others vs Runchordas Cullianji and others—Ardeser H D and Co.

652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mawji Cullianji vs Lalji Doongersey and another—Tyabji D and Co.

751-03—Nadershaw and T—Bejanji Gungaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vanjari and and another—Balkrishna V N K—In Person.

771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji Edulji Saklath vs Manuel Francis and others.

512-03—R P Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazal vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N M Cama—R P Mehta.

221-04—Unwalla and P—Kalkhushru Manekji Setbia vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody Papne and Co

474-02—Mriza and M Thacker Ruttonsey Kairamsey vs Homai ji Sapurji Chothia and another—M B Chothia

748-03—Matubhoy J and M—Jehangri Cursetji vs Kavasji Cursetji—Bicknal M and M

771-01—K D Shroff Mahomed Cassum Dhurramsey vs Joseph Ezekeel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co—Balkrishna V N K

For trial of issues.

556-07—K J Bilimoria Framji Hiraji Pavri vs Phiroz Law Cowasji Khojotia M R Vakel.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL,

Suits for hearing and final desposal,

Short Cause.

552-04—Ardeshir H D and Co—Cokerjee Cowasjee Umrigar vs Manockbai widow and another—Hiralal D, part heard

Long Causes

475-01—Sorabji and J—Vincent Andrew Sebastian Pereira vs Joaquim Vincent Fernandes and another—Daphtary and F

341-1340 01—Tyeb Hoosein and others vs Ibrahim Oosman and others—Edgelow G and W

484 01—Matubhoy J and M Kursondas Kessonji and another vs Vullubhdas Cranji and another—Mulla and M and Hiralal D

486-04—Matubhoy J and M—Ramji Bhugwan and others vs Murarji Mohunji—Tyabji D and Co

504-01—Mulla and M—Jenabai widow and another vs Hajf Babaji Bhaskar—In per on

123-01—Bhaishankar K and G—Chimanlal Nagindas vs Gordhandes Radhakison and another—Ardeshir H D and Co B and K and E G and W

78-03—Smetham B and N Heyn Franc vs Dadabhoy Bapoojee Lamp and others Payne and Co

350 04—Captain and V—Zynabbi widow vs Goolam Naibi Oomerali and others—F P Pavri

242-04—Mulla and M—Anandibai widow vs Damji Ladha and another Thakurdas and Co

245-04—Sorabji and J—Goolam Hoosein Esaji vs Nurbhai Temulji R J Bilimoria

303-1187-04—Maganlal J and G—Calay Pali Rugitagirepathy Bhoojangam and another vs Mobial Umed—Tyabji D and Co

478-04—Payne and Co—Societa Coloniali Italiana vs Mahomed Salley Mahomed Balkrishna V N K

520-04—Payne and C—Mahomedan Abdool Hoosein vs Lalji Dewsey and another—M J and G

551-04—Mulla and M—Rahemtai and others [vs Manambai widow and other—Payne and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHADAVARKAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

262-04—Inperson—Jamnadas Kushaldas and other vs Lieut F C D Burton

324-04—Payne and C—Ibrahim Rahimtulla and another vs Currimbhai Cassumbhai Nanjee Thakurdas and Co

420-04—Balkrishna V N K Babujee Shadashive Simjet and another vs Jenkibai widow—in person

683-01—Crawford B and Co—N C Mcleod vs Harriram Beebur Son—Bilmeli M and R

514-04—Inperson—Tulsidas Purasram and others vs Chandrabandas Chotaram and others

10-01—Mansukhlal J and H—Morarji Vullubhai Mehta vs Juggobdas Damodardas Patel

90-04—Bathubhai J and M—Ibrahimbhai Hassumbhai vs Khoja Hajee Abdulla Chotta Mahomedalli—Thakurdas and Co

381-04—K D Shroff—Sorabji Rustomji Ponchkhanawalla vs Edulji Jewanji Ponchkhanawalla

428-04—N M Cama—Khimaji Dongaji and anothers vs Captain F C A Parsons

491-04—Dekshit D and S Motilal Agyaram vs Socrojmal Ookardas

502-04—Mulla and M Motilal Parbabchand vs Jagdharmal Kashiram

640-04—K B Mehta—Cassum Valley vs Karrum Cassum Nanji

641—34—Lettle and Co—Arthur Hoare and another vs G A Keating and another

642-04—Dikshit D and S Pooranmal Gcolji Ghimanee vs Surojsingh Motachandsingh and another

653-04—Nanabai and Co—Muiji Haridas vs Goverdhandas Soondersi and another

655-04—Malvi H and M—Vithaldas Pranjiwandas and another vs Hope Mills Ld and others vs Hiralal—D and B R

671-04 Payne and Co—Janmahomed Dewji vs Fazalbhai Visram—Payne and Co

679-04—Maganlal J and G Haracchand Pitamber and others vs Bertil Smith and Co Ranga P

685-04—Edgelow G and W—Jafferbhai Laljee Ramjee vs Wallabjee Laljee Madhowjee T K

689-04—K B Mehta—Bai Avabai widow vs Kursondas Kurrumsey and Co

690-04—Chitnis and M—The Oriental Agency Co Ld vs Ganesh Mukund Brubker

697-04—M B Chothia—Bomanjee Shapurjee Chothia vs Manecherjee Merwanjee Karani

703-04—Payne and Co—Dorabjee Muncherjee afinwalla vs Hirabai widow and others—In person

Undefended New Long Causes

464-04—In person—A pauper Frank Thomas Yotes vs Winifrid Emma Lout's Vasa

605-04—In person—A pauper Joraja Khetaji Khiagajee vs Joshi Mowji Shioji and others

606-04—In person—a pauper Rawa bin Kaloo Dhanawdry and another vs Tukaram Hari Savant and another

Suit for hearing and final disposal,

Commercial Causes.

545-04—Payne and Co—Kanjee Dewjee and another vs Bhugwandae Narotamdas—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard

534-01—Madhowji and K—Khjee Umarsi and others vs Memon Mahomed Hajee Jamal—Mathubhoy—J and M

Long Causes

2 8-01—K D Shroff—Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Shroff vs Nusservanji Cursetji Sukhia—Craigie L and O

On question of Cost.

505-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Ramchunder Vitnul Shringarpure—Khunderao and S

51-44—Tyebjee O and Co—Bibi Kaver Sultan vs Bibi Rukhie Sultan and others—Payne and Co

Long Causes

137-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazi vs Hajibibi widow and others—Captain and v

377-01—Edgelow G and W—Bibi Sakina widow vs Mirza Mahomed bin Haji Abdul Hoosein Shirazi and others—Craigie L and O

284-00—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolub Govindjee and others—Madhowjee V

117-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghibai—Madhevji and V

402-04—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw M Funtheckey and another ve Khatri Salemahomed Jaffer—Little and Co

465-04—Payne and Co—Vullt Mahomed Hassum vs Vuesomji V Veiji and Co—Madhowji and V

20-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs Chimnaji Sadashiv and other—F P—Pavri Maganlal T and G

136-03—M ond B—Chathia Vajibai widow vs—nana widow—Payne and Co.

Before The Prothonotary

For Investigation of Pauperism

37-04—In Person—Amenabibi Widow vs Mahomedallybai Abdul Karrim Logday and others

1-04—In Person—Codelam Balkison vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 12.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent, Consols	£88 9-16	=	+ 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do, Indian Sterling Loan	£105 3-4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-16	=	+ 1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 7-8	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	26 5-8	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	58 1-4	=	+ 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'12 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin	20'36 1-2	=	+ 1-2
New York Demand	4'56 5-8	=	+ 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8	per cent	= do
6 " "	2 1-8	per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-8	per cent	= — 5-8
7 day market loans	2 1-2	per cent	= unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000 for Egypt.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 15 3-8 O.-N. firm.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 34 1-8 N.-D. sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 33 3-8 N.-D. buyers } firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1-2

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000. Spot 5'42. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown S 1-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 57,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'33	5'33	5'35
+2	+2	+2
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April**	**April.-May.**
5'37	5'38	5'40
+2	+2	+2
May-June.	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**
5'40	5'41	5'41
+1	+2	+2

Receipts at U S Ports	56,000	
Do, last year	67,000	
Exports to Great Britain	42,000	
Do. do Continent	38,000	
In New York—		
Spot	10'35	
Futures, month of December	9'35	
Do. do. March	10'07	+ 2
In New Orleans—		
Spot	9 11-16	
Futures, month of Feb.	9'88	— 1
Do. do, May	10'12	— 1
Tone at close	steady.	

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	367,000
Stock in London	15,000
Total visible supply	3,190,000
	= + 250,000
Do do East Indian	96,000
Total Quantity in sight	4,646,000
	= + 320,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 12th November, 1904 :—

Cotton	3,904 bales.
Wheat	16,598 cwts,
Linseed	2,060 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	879 "
Gingellyseed	3,092 "
Poppyseed	31 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	943 "
Rice	1,479 "
Myrabolams	255 "
Cottonseed	3,001 "
Mowrassed	37 "
Gram	1,235 "
Jowar	35 "
Maize	12 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, Nov. 14.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.	1s 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs 8 do do	171
Marks 8 do do	135 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	189 1-2
Japan 30 do do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	97-3
1st Settlement ...30th November	97'3
Money Market,—Tone steady.	

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since	21st	April	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 20th	October	5 do
Bank of Bengal	do 10th	November	6 do
Bank of Madras	do 6th	July	4 do

Bank of Bombay 75 lakhs up.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady.	Rs. a. p.	
Ready	5 10	0 to 5 11
Rapeseed,—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 13	6 to 4 14 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	5 6	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.		
Ready	Rs. 22	to 22 1-2

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish.....Rs. 33 to 35 1-2.
15 per cent Mixed.....Rs. 34 1-2 to 35 Dec-Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—			quiet.
Estimated sales	bales		8,000
Imports		do.	15,000
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.		Jan.-Feb
5.32	5'32		5'34
—1	—1		—1
Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.		Apl.-May.
5'36	5'37		5'39
—1	—1		—1
May-June	June-July		July-Aug.
5'40	5'41		5'41

COTTON.—The market opened steady with quotations Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher for some descriptions but the tone is quieter at the close.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Qts.	Fine F.-G. Gd.	Dely,
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)		202 192 ...	25 Dec.
Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)		200 188 ...	25 Jan
Oomrawatee(descriptions)	M-G.	218	25 do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	... 212 206	25 Dec.
Do.	do. ...	... 209 203	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (H-G)			
Karanja do. do. do.		219	25 do.
Akola do. do. do.			
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)		222	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	224	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	254	1/25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	 243	15/25 do.
Jalgaon (M. G.)	...	... 214 208	25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	... 211 205	25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.) ...	...	209 199 ...	25 Nov
Do.	...	204 194 ...	25 Dec.
Do.	...	203 193 ...	25 Jan
Sind-Punjab... ...	...	209 199 ...	25 Nov
Do.	...	204 194 ...	25 Dec
Do, ...	...	203 193 ...	25 Jan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WHITEHEAD—Nov 11, at Madras, the wife of the Bishop of Madras, of a son.

FREMLIN—Nov 1, at Chickmaglur, the wife of Ralph W Fremlin, of a daughter.

POWER—Nov 6, at Coimbatore, the wife of G F T Power, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

YULE—CLIFFORD—Nov 7, at St James' Church, Delhi, by the Rev H T Wheeler, Harry Howard Yule, second son of George Udney Yule of Jiajant, Bengal, to Eva, third daughter of S Le P Trench Clifford Divisional Judge, Delhi.

MARTIN—ROE—Nov 5, at Christ Church, Kampti, C P, by the Rev Cyril Price, Chaplain of Kampti, Frederick Walter Martin, Assistant Chaplain of Nagpur, C P, only son of Dr C A Martin, formerly Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to Alice Mabella youngest daughter of the late William Roe, of Mountrath, Queen's County, Ireland.

KEMP'S

"CHIRETTONES."

Tablets made from our well-known "SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE"—These contain the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with Quinine as Tonic and Antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and improves the digestion, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. As a general tonic it is not excelled by any remedy. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold and fever.

Re. 1-0 per bottle of 100.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS :

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PHARMACISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY,

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 4-40m, 5-10a. Low water, 11-23m., 10-31a.
Bombay Art Society, annual general meeting, Sir J J. School of Arts, 5-30 p m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 this evening.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Bengal will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m., to-morrow.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilmane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Patiala will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 2 p. m., on Thursday, the 17th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

DEATH OF MR. S. M. WAGLE.—The Goud Saraswas community of Bombay, writes a correspondent, have to mourn the death of a much esteemed member of their community, Mr. Sakharam Mangesh Wagle, who died at his residence near the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, on Friday. The deceased was in the employ of Messrs. Wallace and Company, and the Bombay Company Limited as head book-keeper for the last 36 years, and these two firms were as a mark of respect towards him closed at 12 o'clock on Saturday. He was held in great esteem by the entire staff of these two firms. The deceased was 55 years of age and leaves a widow and a child.

RASH DRIVING.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged one Rajay Jamal, a hackney victoria-driver No. 1174, with driving rashly on Sunday and knocking down, on Kalbadevi Road, a Hindu lad of eight years, named Balla, and thereby fracturing his leg. Having committed this offence the victoria-driver instead of pulling up made off, but three boys who had noticed the number of the victoria gave information to the police and the accused was arrested. He pleaded guilty. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 60 with the alternative of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and ordered Rs. 40 to be awarded to the complainant if the fine was realised.

A CART-DRIVER'S HAUL.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning, Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Tanu Dhaku a cart-driver was charged with the theft of a bag of Rs. 2,000 belonging to Messrs. Ralli Bros. It appeared the accused was engaged to carry 25 bags each containing Rs. 2,000 cash from the Paper Currency Bank to the office of Messrs. Ralli Bros, where they were unloaded. On the bags, being counted one was missing. The cart-driver was followed and arrested near the Elphinstone Circle Garden and the missing bag was found in the hay-net of the cart. The accused pleaded not guilty saying that while the bags were being removed one of them might have slipped into the hay-net. The Magistrate observed that he had seen the cart and thought it impossible that bag could have slipped into the hay-net. He believed it was deliberately put there. He convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

COMPOUNDING A CASE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Hoosein Shaik Ali, a Mahomedan, was charged with cheating one Govind Satoo, a coachman in the employ of one Narayen Permanand, in respect of Rs. 2 in cash. The evidence showed that the accused was knocked down by the carriage driven by the complainant on the 4th instant, and was slightly injured, the coachman was thereupon arrested by the police for rash driving and ordered to appear before a Magistrate, the next day. The accused was also asked by the police to attend the Court as a witness. The next morning the coachman went to the Court, where he was met by the accused who told him that he had a right to compound the case and that he would do so if he was paid two rupees. The complainant gave him the money and shortly afterwards the accused told him that the case was over and they both left the Court. As the complainant did not answer to his name when the case was called, a warrant was issued against him. He was arrested and placed before the Magistrate, when he explained to the Court the circumstances under which he had left the Court. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

THE PATHARE PRABHU CRICKET CLUB.—The sixth anniversary and fifth "soiree" of this Club was celebrated on Saturday evening in the hall of the late Mr. Cassinath Vitthoba, J. P., under the presidency of Mr. G. S. Mankar, Bar-at-law. The hall, which was crowded by the members of the institution and visitors, was tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. Mr. Vamanrao Gajanan Trilokekar, one of the joint secretaries, read the report which showed that the Club had made remarkable progress during the last 12 months and had won almost all the matches it had played. Mr. B. V. N. Kirtikar, in a short speech encouraged the young members of the Club to work in the future with redoubled zeal and perseverance. Mr. H. N. M. Vijayakar, B.A., LL. B., as a veteran native cricketer entered into the details of the game of cricket and pointed out the pitfalls which the 'players' ought to avoid when engaged either in private practice or in public matches. Dr. V. S. Trilokekar, L. M. and S., maintained that cricket was the most important pastime so far as physical exercise was concerned in that it instilled a sportsmanlike spirit into the minds of the players. Prizes were distributed to some of the members of the Club who had passed the several University and other public examinations, their names being called out by Mr. K. V. Pradhan, joint-secretary of the Club. The president dwelt on the necessity for young men to have some sort of physical exercise and referred to the several physical pastimes which prevailed among the Greeks and Romans. Light refreshments were served and votes of thanks passed to the chairman and the owners of the hall. The meeting then dispersed. The chairman gave a donation of Rs. 30 to the Club.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 14.

Monday :—Pressure has risen briskly in the areas covered by the shallow depression in North-West India yesterday, but pressure is in slight defect in East Centre India, this deficiency probably marking present position of low pressure area. Pressure is in considerable defect in the West Himalayas. Light to moderate rain has been general in the West Himalayas, East Punjab and the United Provinces and light local rain has fallen in Rajputana, East Central India and the North Central Provinces. Only a few light showers have fallen in the South peninsula. Bareilly, Ranikhet, Chakrata, Cawnpore and Colomboreport nearly one inch, Benares, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Delhi, Roorkee, Ambala, Dehradun, Simla, Nowgong, Trincomalee half an inch. Skies are clearing in the plains of North-West India, but the weather is still disturbed in the West Himalayas, where another fall of the barometer has taken place. Thick cloud is reported from the United Provinces. A strong North-easterly wind is blowing at Diamond Island. Light rain is probable in the West Himalayas and local rain in the East United Provinces and East Central India. Local rain is possible in Behar and Chota Nagpur.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 14TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Wheat being sown.

Hissar.—Showery. Kharif harvest in progress. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Showery. Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rains. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Looks like rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Rain generally over district. Break needed generally.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Amraoti.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Wheat doing well.

Khamgaon.—Dew-fall insufficient. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Fair ; moderate cold. Cotton plants in flower and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking general. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants showing bolls and want more rain.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls. Cotton healthy. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.

Bhavangar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Dewfall insufficient. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hubli.—Bright no sign of rain. Seasonable. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary—Dew-fall insufficient. More rain wanted generally. Cotton larger area sown this year.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 14TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk rise at Jacobabad, Delhi, Agra, Jaipur, Ajmer, Deesa, Neemuch and Saugor, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer varies but slightly from normal in all districts except along the coast from Veraval to Cochin, and at Poona, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Masulipatam, Madras and Colombo where the excess is considerable.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are : Maximum 5° in excess at Cuddapah and Bellary and 6° to 19° in defect in the Punjab, Rajputana and at Bhuj and Veraval ; minimum 5° in defect at Poona and 6° to 7° in excess at Jacobabad, Jubbulpore and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Cuddapah and the lowest 49° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Calicut, Cuddapah, Madras, Delhi, Cawnpore, Jaipur and Agra.

Rain in light to moderate showers fell at Bhuj, Jubbulpore, Neemuch, Ajmere, Jaipur, Jhansi, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi and Colombo.

Weather.—The low pressure area mentioned in yesterday's report has disappeared but as weather is still slightly unsettled local rain is likely in the Punjab, United Provinces and Rajputana.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE JOYFULNESS OF FOLLY.

What a pleasant thing is folly ! Only those who know very little, or (better still) nothing at all, appear entirely happy. For whereas a fool sincerely believes that he knows everything, a wise man is by constant proofs reminded that he knows very little. But stay ! There is something wrong here. This philosophy won't do. Is ignorance, after all, really happiness ? True, a very old proverb assures us that "'tis folly to be wise," but, like most proverbs, we "suspect that this one must not be taken too literally. A certain miser when young buried a hoard of gold in a secret place, intending to dig it up for use when he grew old ; but his miserly spirit prevented him from ever believing that he was sufficiently old to need it, though he lived to a great age. As a matter of fact, the miser was observed burying his gold by a man who dug it up and made off with it the very next day ; but the miser never knew this. Here, now, was a case of ignorance being bliss. But for every once that "ignorance is bliss" it spells ruinous disaster a thousand times. In piping times of peace and prosperity the foolish jog along joyfully ; but warfare, whether military or commercial, sorts into two camps the foolish and the wise. Sickness does the same thing with even greater exactitude. Most of us have been sick in the course of our lives and all of us must be. But, unfortunately, not all of us have the good fortune to be told—as Mr. David Brown, of 29, Albany Street, East London, Cape Colony, was—what is best to do at such a time.

Said Mr. Brown on 23rd May, 1904 : "For the last six years I have suffered from kidney trouble. It appeared first when I was living at Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. During five of these years I was attended by several doctors, but never benefited much for all their treatment. But better things were in store for me when I left Los Angeles to take up a position in East London, S.A. While staying at a boarding house here, a discussion took place among the boarders on the subject of different complaints and the best means of curing them. One of the boarders recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. 'It is a sure remedy for your complaint,' he said. 'Messrs. A. J. White (Colonial) Limited, corner of Princes and Diesel Streets, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, are its proprietors in this country, but you can obtain it almost anywhere.

'My chance companion proved a friend indeed. I acted upon his advice, with the result that to-day I am a sound, healthy man. I had not taken the Syrup long before the kidney trouble began to abate. Indeed the medicine seemed to permeate my whole system not only entirely eradicating my complaint but invigorating me generally. I never miss an opportunity of recommending it."

A large number of people in every country resemble Mr. Brown in cherishing a feeling of gratitude for the good they have derived from Mother Seigel's Syrup. A goodly proportion of them have been cured by it of indigestion. Here is one

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has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

WE may take it that the publications in the Cambridge Historical Series will be regarded hereafter as quite authentic, and historians will quote them prominently in their bibliographies. Sir Robert Douglas, the keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS. at the British Museum and Professor of Chinese at King's College, London, has just added a volume to the series—"Europe and the Far East." In it he gives us a chapter on the origin of the Russo-Japanese War. It is worth while studying, for, as we have said, it is likely to become regarded as England's view of the incident. Mr. Douglas puts it that the advance of Russia into Eastern Asia had for many years given rise to anxiety on the part of Japan, whose island home lies so close to the shores of the neighbouring continent that the possession of the Asiatic coast-line by a strong Western power would, it was recognised, be a standing menace to the independence of the empire. Past experience had made the world familiar with the onward march of Russia, but, even so, it was not anticipated that any much greater advance was in contemplation, though the Tsar's Government in 1891 determined to construct a line of railway through Siberia to connect European Russia with Vladivostock. For four years political issues in Manchuria remained dormant, and it was not until the result of the Chino-Japanese war placed Port Arthur in the possession of Japan that the colossus of the North gave evidence of a more than usual interest in the fate of that country. Mr. Douglas relates the story of the evacuation of Port Arthur by the Japanese in quite the orthodox manner, and he fully appreciates the wonderful self-control which the Japanese then, and at other times, displayed in their relations with European Powers. He would not have condemned them, had they ignored or flouted the gratuitous interference with their legitimate right of conquest, instead of acquiescing so calmly as they did.

At the same time it must be fully recognised that although Japan has been able to thrash China, she was not strong enough to defy a combination of Russia and France and Germany. It was this knowledge which actuated Japan. But from that moment began the renascence of Japan. Had Japan been permitted to retain Port Arthur, the probability is she would never have become the military power she now is. Mr. Douglas puts the matter very lucidly. He writes that "the humiliation to which they had been subjected left an indelible impression upon their minds and they at once determined so to strengthen their position as to enable them to hold their own on all future occasions." And he shows us how, with steady perseverance, they worked out their own salvation, until, as recent events have proved, they are able at the completion of the prescribed time to show a bold front in the face of the world." We trust that when the time comes to prepare a second edition of Mr. Douglas's work, it will not be necessary to amend the text to any great extent. But such a contingency is possible. He holds Japan completely justified in resenting the action of the Powers and in the action she took in January last. If the enforced surrender of the Liaotung peninsula left in the minds of the Japanese a burning sense of wrong, the subsequent events forced upon them the conviction that, sooner or later, Japan would have to enter on a life and death struggle with the Muscovite Power. The absorption of Manchuria had begun. The Russians rapidly strengthened their hold on these portions of the country to which they had gained access, and they had even induced the Chinese Government to grant the right to construct a railway by means of which crowds of Russians swarmed into Manchuria, nominally as guards of the line, but really as soldiers in all but name. The ease with which the Japanese had been dispossessed of Port Arthur and the complacency with which the Chinese had authorised the presence of Russian troops in Manchuria seem, at this time, to have suggested a still higher flight of ambition.

The case is very fairly put. And the statement of the final negociations preliminary to the war is impartiality itself. Japan's proposals, he considers to have been such as might well have been accepted, if Russia had been disposed to deal fairly and honestly with Japan, more especially as Baron Komura, at the same time, gave it to be understood that he was ready to define the interests accruing to Russia through her railway in Manchuria as comprising the administration, military and civil, of a strip of territory, measuring thirty miles on each side of the line, and including the town of Harbin. But, he says, the aggressive party in Russia were in the ascendant, and the apparently compliant attitude of Japan still further stiffened their resistance to any compromise. Of the Russian terms, we are glad to find Mr. Douglas writes in accordance with the views we expounded at the time, holding that those proposals amounted practically to a demand that Japan should recognise Russia's complete freedom of action in Manchuria, while acquiescing in the close restriction of her own rights in Korea. Mr. Douglas is right in his declaration that Russia would not have assumed the position it did, had it not been fully believed that the Japanese would never venture upon war. On the contrary, says he, they were convinced that in bringing forward their proposals, Japan was simply trying to make the best bargain she could in the circumstances. Such was undoubtedly not the case. Japanese statesmen had resolved on the minimum conditions which they would accept and knew that the nation was ready to fight rather than make any further concessions. They knew their people. Not one was deficient in loyalty and the determination to fight to the last for his country. Japan was ready, a fact that was to the credit of her officers and her people, Russia was not—the fault of disloyal and dishonest officers and public. If right were might, as it ought to be, there would be little doubt as to the issue.

CHINA'S RICHEST PROVINCE.

SZECHUEN is in its products and mineral resources the richest province of China and affords a splendid field for foreign trade. Yet for want of adequate means of communication, the commercial development which might be looked for there is impeded. An illuminating account of the possibilities of the province and the obstacles to trade is provided by a report recently prepared by Mr. Consul-General Hosie. Szechuen, as he tells us, lies at the back of China, but its remoteness would be of less consequence, were it readily and easily accessible. The casual traveller in Western China, he observes, points to the magnificent waterways of the province and calls loudly for steam navigation on its great commercial artery. The casual traveller has a way of coming to conclusions that experience shows are painfully wrong. Mr. Hosie says that twenty years ago he, too, could not believe that a junk could go where a steamer could not follow, but he now joins the practical navigators who declare that from a commercial and profitable standpoint, through steam navigation of the Upper Yangtse from Ichang as far as Wan Hsien is a dream that can never be realised. H. M. S. Woodlark managed to steam into Szechuen from Lower Yangtse, but she had to wait favourable conditions before risking the passage of each rapid. Delays of this character to a merchant boat would involve serious loss. The utmost that may be done, according to Mr. Hosie, in the steam navigation of the Upper Yangtse, is that from a point nine miles above Wan Hsien westwards to Hsu-Chan Fu at its junction with the Min powerful light, draught steamers might go all the year round. On the basis of the experience of the Woodlark others have considered that all that is necessary to make the waterway navigable throughout its course is some blasting in the most dangerous parts. But without referring to this view, Mr. Hosie holds that the risk of disaster is too great and the idea of steam navigation must, however reluctantly, be abandoned. This is the more to be regretted because the natives of Szechuen have a great fondness for foreign goods. Junks will, of course, continue to ply up the river, and supply this demand to an extent, but with greater facilities of communication, the market would be greater. The province has a population of forty-five millions producing valuable commodities, but owing to the difficulty of transport and high rates of freight, they are unable to get full value for their money and the consumption of foreign goods is in consequence restricted. Foreign silk and cotton goods are especially desired by the Szechuenese, but the heavy freight and the locking up of capital, caused by a three months journey from Ichang to Chengfu by junk, operate against their free consumption. Steam navigation west of Wan Hsien, says Mr. Hosie, would be only a partial remedy, and we must look elsewhere for a complete cure. He does not indicate the direction in which the remedy may be found, but there can be little hesitation in concluding that it lies in the construction of a railway from some favourable point on the river. It is to railway development we must look for the full realisation of China's commercial possiblities. Yet in our own case, the cold shouldor has been given to the scheme which proposed to join up Yunnan, the province south of Szechuen, with Burma. France however, continues her project for tapping the wealth of Yunnan from Tonking,

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

THERE is every sign that the Exhibition, which will be opened early next month, will be successful. At any rate, the Committee of able business men who are responsible for the management of the Exhibition are, as we anticipated from the first, sparing no pains to make the exposition at once useful in its primary aim and attractive from the point of view of the mere sight-seer. The first aim of the promoters is to contribute to the industrial and agricultural development of the country by a show which will illustrate the best methods of work and the most effective appliances. At the same time something must be done to cater for the visitor to whom machinery and economic products are not everything and upon whom largely depends the financial success of the enterprise. The Committee are doing a great deal to make the Exhibition grounds an interesting and agreeable place for this class and have displayed their faith in their own arrangements and prevision by rejecting all offers of speculators bent upon securing the right to the gate receipts. The Committee have declined to farm out the entrance fees, and that the Exhibition may be as popular as possible, a low rate of charge for admission will be made. There can be little doubt that the result will justify the wisdom of this decision. Apart from the main features of the Exhibition as originally projected, a great deal of good should result from the Health Section promoted by the Bombay Sanitary Association. To the mass of the inhabitants of the city, afflicted as they are by the incessant ravages of dreadful diseases, this section should prove the most interesting portion of the show. It presents an opportunity for lectures and demonstrations on public health that can rarely be equalled and full advantage will, no doubt, be taken of it. The aid which the Municip is giving to this section of the Exhibit represents money excellently spent. The same may be also said of the assistance which is being given by Government to the Exhibition in general, and the interests of the city require that the public should cordially support the enterprise. Whatever effect it may have on future industrial and agricultural development in the Presidency, there cannot be a doubt that the Exhibition involves a tangible and immediate benefit to the city.

CRIMINAL TRIBES IN THE PUNJAB.

A report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Punjab, for the year 1903, furnishes satisfactory evidence as to the effective working of the Act. The main features are the very large increase in new registrations and the drop in offences under the Indian Penal Code committed by registered persons. Thus, although 6,724 persons, mainly Sansis and Banriahs, have been added to the registers the number of convictions under the Code has fallen to 135. A still more satisfactory element which the returns disclose is the fact that while exemptions have increased by 1,374 persons, only three cases of convictions are recorded against exempted persons for offences under the Penal Code during the year. While, therefore, assertions of regeneration and reform on the part of more than one tribe must be received with due caution, there is some reason to suppose that the systematic application of the Act is beginning to make some headway, and that there is a tendency on the part of many members of the settled tribes to withdraw from crime in favour of legitimate methods of earning a livelihood. This vast improvement in the moral condition of the criminal tribes is all the more satisfactory, when their almost hopeless condition of only a few years ago is considered. So hopeless, indeed, was this condition that, when the Punjab Government resorted to legislation and introduced the Act which has proved so successful, there were few officials, even amongst its promoters, who believed that its working would result in any lasting and permanent improvement.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 8 a. m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Saturday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd October 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 195,606 maunds and Rs. 57,941 in the earnings.

THE Tibetan depatches are published in the "Gazette of India" this week. It will be observed that the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and General MacDonald unite in praising the troops of all ranks and the civil officials attached to the Mission for excellent work under most trying conditions, and for admirable self-restraint and good conduct in the face of considerable temptations.

THE route taken by Lord Kitchener on his tour through Manipur to Burma will be by way of Kohima and the Naga Hills. His Excellency will thus be able to see for himself the military conditions which exist on the extreme frontier of Assam and to decide as to the number of troops required in that quarter. The disturbances at Manipur last month prove that it will not be safe, at present to reduce the Regular garrison stationed there, unless a new battalion of Military Police is raised.

WITH the advent of the present autumn the fancies of many officers must have lightly turned to the notion of a motor car as an adjunct to their touring duties. In many cases the state of district roads and communications negatives the idea as soon as it rises: and then again if it is a matter of having to take a camp the advantage of speed disappears, since the rate of progress is regulated by the tortoise pace of the tents and following. There are, however, positions in which the recommendations of a motor car are so clear as almost to demand its adoption. Take for instance the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. From his headquarters at Jubbulpore good roads radiate in all directions to the outlying districts, Mandla for instance and Seoni. But to reach these places by marching is four days' journey each way, or a tedious drive from dawn to dark for which the animals have to be sent ahead days beforehand. Possessed of a motor car the Chief Commissioner could leave his residence at Jubulpore at 9 a.m., and be at Mandla in good time for the Deputy Commissioner's lunch. The enormous economy of time and of the wear and tear of tentage and other Government property involved in a march is obvious, too obvious to have been overlooked, and the financial authorities have wisely determined that a motor car is henceforth to form part of the official equipment of the Chief Commissioner. Other Local Governments will possibly take note.

THE "Indian Nation," of Calcutta in giving publicity to a rumour that the partition of Bengal has been definitely determined upon makes some very plainspoken observations on the thoughtless and mischievous character of present day political agitation in India. All that the agitators care for it is said is to make a display and earn a name. "We say once more that the present methods of agitation have been ruining the country and until those methods are changed we can only proceed from disaster to disaster as we have been doing from some years past. At the same time there is little prospect of the methods being changed so long as the country does not repudiate the leaders who are responsible for a succession of disasters and who care more for their own displays than for the material interests of the country."

"MAX" writes in "Capital":—The Naval Battle of Narayanganj will go down to history as one of the great events in the annals of that inland port. It took place a few days ago, but a detailed list of the casualties is not yet to hand. The outbreak of hostilities between the two great powers in that region is all the more unaccountable by reason of the peace convention lately concluded amongst all the powers, both great and small in Narayanganj. But we need not wonder when even powerful nations behave pretty much in the same way after embracing each other at the Hague. A boat laden with jute was seen in the offing. The Grecks sent out their steam launch to secure the prize, and the American launch followed suit. Then came the tug-of-war. Each launch did its best, but neither making much headway, reports say they cast off the boat, and closed with one another, when bamboos came into play. Fearing their side was to get the worst of the encounter, the Greeks made a rally and were speedily reinforced by their marine fire-engine. The hose which on this occasion answered all the purposes of a water Maxim, was speedily brought into full action on the enemy. This proved more than they had bargained for, and if neither a victory nor a defeat was scored at least a suspension of hostilities took place. It was a famous fight.

A CORRESPONDENT asks the question—"Who is the most brilliant Oxford man of recent years?" and continues: An examination of the record of those who have passed through the University during the last decade limits the selection to four, Mr. Hilaire Bellock, Mr. John Buchan, Mr. Raymond Asquith, and Mr. William Temple." Of these, Mr. Temple, who is a son of the late Archbishop, has just had the compliment paid him of being elected a lecturer and official fellow within a month or two of taking Schools. And it must not be forgotten that he enjoyed the rather unique honour of being elected, unopposed, to the chair of the Oxford Union. Mr. Bellock and Mr. Asquith have strong claims, but possibly the palm must be awarded to Mr. John Buchan. During his Oxford days he took a first in the School, and rowed off both the Stanhope and the Newdigate. He devoted his odd moments to producing novels, three, before being elected President of the Union he had three to his credit. After being President he wrote three more, and he further compiled a history of his College which runs to two hundred pages. Mr. Buchan, even in his undergraduate years, had his doings chronicled in "Who's Who." After the South African war he served under Lord Milner, returning home quite recently, to take up literary work again.

AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES.

AND HOW TO MAKE THEM.

[BY A SILENT GUESTO.]

THE season is at hand when post-prandial oratory will be in great demand at public banquets, private dinner tables, and social agapæ of many kinds. According to our customs and time-honoured traditions, no gathering of a convivial character is complete without the indispensable after-dinner speeches. Some of us who have too often been condemned to sit through weary hours of empty talk about nothing are a prey to gloomy apprehensions when the cloth is removed and the speeches begin. Let it be conceded, if you like, that the stream of twaddle which so often follows a good dinner is not solely the fault of the speakers. Frequently they are compelled to come forward through the injudicious insistence of inconsiderate fools, the same stupid people who annoy you at concerts, or the theatre by boisterous demands for encores of everything.

It happens that the Latin proverb relating to poets also applies to orators. They, too, are born, not made.

Eloquence is a divine inspiration a gift of bounteous and mysterious Nature and cannot be imparted or taught by any sort of rules. It has been said that genius is the art of taking infinite pains but all the patient study and plodding in the world will not create a Demosthenes or a Bicero. They are dead and are likely to remain so for a long time. So are Pitt Fox Sheridan Brougham Bright and Gladstone. As yet the twentieth century knows no man worthy to wear their mantle.

But let us take heart of grace, writes J. M. in the "Pall Mall Gazette." Those who have not within them the divine spark from which bursts forth the fire of impassioned eloquence that electrifies and carries conviction, need not abandon themselves to despair. To make an acceptable after-dinner speech on any of the subjects which it is usual to bring forward on such occasions, requires no exceptional gifts of thought and language. The first and most essential requisites are confidence, coolness, and self-possession. It is, of course, no easy task, before an expectant and oftentimes critical assembly, for a novice to stand up with a sufficient command of his nerves to propose or respond to even the most hackneyed toast, although he may have had ample time to prepare and commit to memory an "impromptu," happily suited to the moment. But, with his heart in his mouth, he can only stammer out a few incoherent words, and after a fruitless effort or two to recover his composure, he suddenly collapses altogether, and sits down with the agonising conviction that he has made, literally, an unspeakable ass of himself. But the aspirant to post-prandial honours must not be discouraged by the failure of his first efforts at speech-making. Every fresh attempt will increase his self-control, his nervousness will gradually disappear, and, with patience, experience, and application, he will soon reach the goal of his ambition, which is to be described admiringly as a "gifted after-dinner speaker." Thenceforward he will be a welcome guest at a long succession of succulent dinners—perhaps, even, at that "summum bonum" of feasts, the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

In a majority of instances the qualities most highly appreciated in an after-dinner speaker are geniality, wit, humour, readiness of repartee, the faculty of telling an anecdote or story smartly and graphically, and—in inverse ratio—the avoidance of the tedious prosiness which is so frequently a depressing feature of the after-dinner oratory inflicted upon many convivial gatherings in a city less than a thousand miles from London. A grave and serious speech, is, of course, sometimes appropriate, and even necessary, as, for example, in proposing or responding to loyal and patriotic toasts, in which levity would be ill-timed and out of place. But speeches on these and kindred subjects, except on special occasions, should be brief and to the point. After dinner, with the wine flowing and the cigars alight, it is intolerable to be compelled to sit silent and politely attentive while several dull persons utter long and dreary platitudes about the "Houses of Parliament," "The Army and Navy and Reserve Forces," and other trite and formal themes, followed by cut-and-dried replies from another series of bores of a precisely similar sort. If we must have solemn utterances from any class whatever of after-dinner speakers, let them at least heed the advice of the late Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Russell of Killowen, himself an exceptionally brilliant table orator. In reference to public speaking in general, Lord Russell has laid down the following commonsense axioms, probably suggested by his own experience. Directness, clearness, and simplicity are the chief requisites for good public speaking. . . . Let each one who speaks be sure that he has something to say before he gets up to speak. The first essential of eloquence is that it should have the stamp of thought upon it. Public assemblages in which speeches are a prominent feature often include three objectionable kind of persons, and these are the smatterer, the bore, and the parrot." The sarcasm of the last sentence above quoted applies with peculiar force to mixed convivial gatherings, and I sincerely hope it may serve as a deterrent to some of the post-prandial bores who delight in the misery they cause. I doubt, however, if anything can stem the flow of their inanities, except the severest form of indigestion, inflicted in the nick of time by a merciful Providence.

Almost anyone, however deficient he may otherwise be in the art of speech-making, ought to be able to offer a few acceptable remarks, provided his memory be firely stored with amusing stories and witty sayings. But no one will ever succeed in making even a passable after-dinner speech if he attempts too much. If one desires to fire a pocket-pistol it is not necessary to lay in a supply of ammunition sufficient to load a piece of ordnance. Quite a respectable reply to a toast may be made by adroitly stringing together a few appropriate anecdotes, and, if opportunity offers, a local hit or sly bit of humour aimed at some one of the company. It is often the case that those who converse well at table are unable to make a good after-dinner speech. What a pity that a man who is entertaining in conversation should destroy his influence by bad speeches! When one who is called up at table finds himself confused and unable to give utterance to his ideas, as is often the case with the inexperienced, the only thing for him to do is to stop at once, and resume his seat before he makes himself ridiculous. The following specimen of an anxious man's after-dinner speech is not worse than is quite often heard at public banquets:—"This I may, gentlemen—that is, perhaps I may be allowed to observe—to remark, rather as remarkably expressive of my feeling on this occa—on the present occasion—that is, gentlemen—that I consider this—I am sure I need not say—and I say it without hesitation—that this is the proudest moment of, as I was about to say, my life. (Pause.) For, as the fabled bird of poetry, the phœnix of our immortal bard, derives new vitality from the ashes of, if I may be allowed the expression, an expired and extinct existence, so does the calm serenity of age emanate from the transitory turbulence of youth. (Pause.) And, gentlemen—gentlemen I need not add—need not add as it were in a manner provided on the present occasion as I was about to say that language is inadequate, inadequate to express to utter the sublimity of my emotions. Many a man of fairly good sense may make as incoherent and absurd a speech as this under the nervous excitement produced by being unexpectedly asked to speak at table. Distinguished statesmen make sometimes sorry enough falures at the dinner table, by attempting those graceful sallies of humour or levity which are not in their vein. On this account great men are occasionally great bores at table. When Dr. Johnson was asked why he was not invited out to dine as often as Garrick was he answered with characteristic ill-nature, "Because great lords and ladies don't like to have their mouths stopped." Well, who do like to have their mouths stopped? The man who is in the habit of stopping people's mouths ought never to be invited to dinner where good-nature amiability and a moderate degree of self-satisfaction are desirable in all.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

RUSSIA'S DOUBTS AND FEARS.

THE NEW WAR LOANS.

THE OUTRAGE INQUIRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A Mukden telegram received in Paris says that pessimism prevails at Mukden regarding the prospect of a winter campaign.

It is believed the transport and supply question will be most difficult.

The "Echo de Paris" in a telegram from St. Petersburg says that a Russian loan of fifty-three millions sterling has been arranged with the German and Dutch banks.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says that the Tsar has approved of the scheme for doubling the track of the trans-Siberian Railway.

Forty-five millions will be issued in Germany and the rest in Amsterdam.

The greater part of the money remains in Germany to be used as a guarantee against orders for numerous warships.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Japanese Minister of Finance states that the Government is not satisfied with the terms of the foreign loan, but the delay in the capture of Port Arthur and the departure of the Baltic fleet have compelled the acceptance of terms less favourable than the first loan.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

The Russian arrivals at Dakar are the battleships Kniasuvaroff, Alexander III, Barodino, Orel and Asliabya, the cruisers Admiral Nakimoff, Dmitridonskoi and Aurora, the hospitalship Orel and six storeships and colliers.

The "Temps" St. Petersburg correspondent says that Vice-Admiral Beaumont has been appointed British representative on the Inquiry Commission.

There were ten killed in the disturbances which took place at Warsaw yesterday, including two policemen, and thirty-one injured.

JAPAN'S BATTLE WINNER.

THE PERSONALITY OF MARQUIS OYAMA.

There are comparatively few generals of modern times who may claim to rank among the giants of war who have led troops in the field, writes Frederic W. Walker. Great wars are so infrequent that embryo Napoleons pass from subaltern to retirement without the chance of seeing a shot fired in anger.

Field-Marshal the Marquis Oyama is an exception. Fame came to him in the war of Japan with China in the nineties, but the battles of Liaoyang and Sha-ho have crowned his fame, and, if he adds nothing more to his credit, he will be remembered for these historic victories.

Marquis Oyama is the Wellington of Manchuria. He is fighting to sort of actions by which the Japanese of the next generation will reckon time, speaking of events as contemporaneous with Yentai, or so many years after Liaoyang.

The Japanese commander-in-chief is a queer compound of ugliness, wit, strength, and Oriental cunning. He has enormously receptive mind, and is one of those deep thinkers who strike the right note while others do the talking.

The marshal is a physical oddity. He stands rather taller than Lord Roberts, but with none of "Bobs'" grace of person, and his head is planted in a neckless sort of way upon immense shoulders, which turn with the head when he looks to the side. He is a linguist, too; he expresses himself with intense force or extreme gentleness as the occasion demands, and his voice is deep and rich.

But the chief oddity of this squat, master strategist lies in his face. Smallpox has pitted the brown skin, and the gloom of his countenance is only saved by a pair of black, magnetic eyes, which occasionally twinkle with humour, and squint slightly when their owner is thinking.

STERN, BUT PLEASANT.

His face is that of Kruger without the goat's beard—full-lipped, strong and resolute, and with that fulness and depth below the cheek and protruding chin which speak of capacity. His face repels at first sight, but when the play of the brain shines through his eyes and by his tongue, a reaction of fascination pervades the listener, for he possesses the personal magnetism and gentleness which draw human nature to him and which are so much a part of Lord Roberts.

He not only attracts but moulds those about him to any set purpose with Napoleonic directness, although with a grace that secures for him personal adoration. He is much aged in apparance, and looks more than his sixty-one years, but his mental vigour is that of a young man backed with a life's experience.

He is an ideal subject for a caricaturist to lampoon, but he is himself impervious to ridicule even of the extreme kind obtaining in the Russian papers of which, is said, his humour causes him to make a collection. Russia has ridiculed him for ten years—since she stole the fruits of his victory over the Chinese and secured Port Arthur after forcing Japan diplomatically to restore that place to China.

Marquis Oyama has a memory for these things, and his command in the field against Russia was assured before war broke out. For a time he sat at home advising and directing General Kuroki, as became the chief of the general staff under the Japanese system. When the right moment arrived the marquis moved into the field, where his direction is being continued as commander-in-chief.

SINGLENESS OF PURPOSE.

The Russian Newspapers were tickled at this move, and forecasted friction between Oyama and the "deposed" Kuroki, which would result in troubles such as arose between Kuropatkin, the strategist, and Alexeieff, the mere maker of a war. But no trouble occurred, because all was systematic and according to order.

Oyama is Kuroki, Kuroki is Nodzu, Nodzu is Oku, each is the other without overshadowing personality, and the whole is the army. This is the secret of Japanese success, as Sir John French has said, the spirit of the masters of war permeating all ranks, each man of whom is the personal embodiment of the Emperor and the nation.

To Marquis Oyama and others belong the creation of such an army inside of thirty years. Nor was his genius confined to the Ministry of War, as he stood for a space at the head of the navy, and also as Minister of Education when the transition of the new world Power was completing.

He was educated in France, and served in the war against Germany as an attache. The Japanese had been trained on the French model, but when Oyama returned home, German training supplanted the French, and it is the Prussian system, largely improved with Japanese originality in the attack, that has triumphed so far on Manchurian soil.

After further experience in Europe he threw himself into the re-casting of the whole military system, and the Emperor and Marshal Yamagata showered praise upon him, and he rose from Count to Marquis, and also to be Chief of the General Staff, for in Japan responsibility of position is a greater hall-mark than nobility.

WILL CAPTURE PORT ARTHUR.

He fought in the civil war in Japan and suppressed the Satsuma revolt. At the time of the China campaign Oyama was War Minister, but he took the command of the 2nd Field Force. He organised his expedition at the little town of Hiroshima, and on the night before he sailed he spent some hours on the floor, of a small quayside shop with Marquis Ito planning the concerted movements. When he sailed at daybreak a Russian cutter came near to see who stood on the bridge, and then sped away Chinawards.

"Cossack traitors!" yelled the troops on observing this action. "Your time will come, miserable spies?" But Oyama only smiled and uttered no word to his staff.

He captured Port Arthur, and the great national sentiment is that he will take it again at any cost, and so avenge the diplomatic success which caused Russia to march into the fortress "on lease" after the Japanese had given China her own back as a peace offering.

But his present fame rests not on his past career. It rises from the fact that he has won two of the greatest battles of modern times against a first-class land Power led by a man whom Skobeleff called a genius. What Kuropatkin would do against Oyama if the amateur strategy of the Grand Dukes would let him think for himself is a matter of speculation. The Dukes have had their revenge. Russia's commander is reported to have asked that all the Grand Dukes be kept west of the Ural Mountains. Deprived of war service, they have tried to score with their ideas of strategy at St. Petersburg.

Oyama does not mind; it helps him.

ADMIRAL ROZHDESTVENSKY.

To those who know the Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic fleet one of the most lamentable and inexplicable features of the blunder is that it should have occurred in connection with the name of Admiral Rozhdestvensky, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette." He has the reputation of being one of the most cool-headed and scientific naval officers in the Russian service, and the man of all others least likely to be blinded by panic or to lose his head in an emergency however critical. Moreover his proved personal courage and coolness are characteristics little in harmony with the perpetration of a singularly cowardly outrage. It will have been noted that in M. Sazonow's official statement emphasis was laid on the point that "the Admiral undoubtedly was not responsible for the order to fire being given as he had gone in the first part of the fleet." That ships under Rozhdestvensky's command should have got completely out of hand seems, from the Russian point of view, to be the most inexplicable feature in an inexplicable incident. That under the command of an officer trained in the scientific methods of his profession, and one who, unlike most Russian naval officers, has actual experience of naval warfare to his credit, and, personally, a man of proved coolheadedness in the face of danger, such a disaster should have occurred, should be the bitterest blow to his countrymen. "One thing you may be certain of," said a Russian gentleman who had known the Admiral when he was attached to the Russian Embassy in London, "and that is that Rozhdestvensky knew nothing about the firing until it was to late to stop it, and that he put a stop to it at the first possible instant."

Born in 1848, Sinovi Petrowitch Rozhdestvensky made gunnery his special study, and until 1873 was attached to the Michael Artillery Academy. His first chance of distinguishing himself came in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877, when his attack under Baronoff on the Turkish ironclads in his gunboat Vesta made him a popular hero, and laid the foundation of his career.

Promoted to the rank of commander in 1885, he was appointed naval attache to the Russian Embassy in this country, and spent several years in London as a close student of our naval affairs. Early in the nineties he commanded the cruiser Vladimir Monomach, and later was promoted to the command of the battleship Peresviet. During the Chino-Japanese War he was Alexeieff's second in command of the Russian squadron in the Far East and consequently learnt to know Port Arthur.

Promoted for these services to the rank of Rear Admiral, he was in 1902 in command of the Russian squadron at the meeting of the Russian Emperor with the Kaiser at Reval, and his brilliant handling of his ships was recognised by his appointment as aide de-camp a la suite to the Tsar. On the death of Admiral Tyntoff, Rozhdestvensky succeeded Admiral Avellan as chief of the naval headquarters staff, and in this capacity he was head of the Intelligence Department. Consequently the equipment of the Baltic Fleet, such as it is, was mainly his work, until the death of Admiral Makaroff made him Commander-in-Chief in the Far East.

COUNT BENCKENDORFF.

Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, upon whom devolves the unpleasant task of explaining away to Lord Lansdowne the amazing blunder of Admiral Rozdestvensky's squadron in the North Sea, has now occupied his present position nearly three years, during the greater part of which time he can hardly have had a very easy time of it. Seeing that he has been engaged in diplomacy, however, since 1868, he has had no lack of experience, and will doubtless get through his present like many previous difficulties with address.

Diplomacy may be said indeed to run in the blood of the Russian Ambassador, for he is a great nephew of the Princess de Lieven, whose salon was famous in London during the stay of the Prince as Ambassador here for over twenty years early in the last century. Only sixteen years old when she came to England, she will always hold a place in political annals as one of the cleverest and most famous of feminine diplomatists. Palmerston could not, abide her, it is true, but that, perhaps, she would have reckoned a compliment.

Count Benckendorff, by the way, has the reputation of being one of the few Russian statesmen who realised at the outset of the present struggle Japan's intention to fight, and appreciated the gravity of his country's task. The Ambassador was, however, considered an Anglophile in St. Petersburg, the reports which he sent from London were belittled by the war party, and a struggle was entered upon which, if Count Benckendorff and Count Lamsdorff had had their way, would have been avoided.

AN EARLY AND SEVERE WINTER EXPECTED.

FROM OUR CORRSPONDENT.

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

The winter storms from the west have commenced very much earlier than usual in Upper India this season. From half an inch to an inch of rain fell over the greater portion of the United Provinces and the Punjab yesterday, in consequence of one of these storms, and there is snow on the hills north of Simla down to about eight thousand feet above the sea level. All this points to an early and sharp winter in the plains.

BREVET MAJOR C. H. STRUTT, late Royal (Bombay) Artillery, obtains the vacancy on the Royal Foundation of Military Knights of Windsor caused by the death of Sir Edward Meredyth.

THE Earl of Kilmorey is the latest Irish landlord to dispose of an estate to his tenants under the Wyndham Act. Arrangements have been concluded for the transfer of the Mourne portion of his property in county Down, extending to upwards of 18,000 acres but he will retain the park for his residence.

No further particulars have been received regarding Mr. Fleischer's death. The report that he had had an altercation with a duffadar of his escort is, however, confirmed. The man shot him through the head and then through the body. The whole escort were immediately put under arrest by the Amir's troops at Dakka.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EMPIRE GROWN COTTON.

Association Incorporated.

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

At a banquet given at Manchester to celebrate the grant of a charter to the British Cotton Growing Association, letters were read from Mr. Gerald Balfour promising the fullest aid from the Board of Trade and Imperial Institute, and from Mr. Brodrick assuring them of the desire of the Indian Government to further cotton growing by all practicable means.

Alluding to the important steps taken since the Deputation of the 27th February on Mr. Balfour, he confidently hoped that Lancashire enterprise combined with Government aid would finally secure an adequate and stable supply.

The King wires wishing success to the Association's important work which he hoped would lead to results most valuable to the Empire.

Mr. Lyttelton, the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Hardwicke were present at the banquet.

The British Cotton-Growing Association has been incorporated by charter, with a capital of £500,000, in ordinary shares of £1 each. The primary object of those who may be justly regarded as the pioneers of a national movement which intimately concerns the Colonies is to assure British manufacturers new sources of cotton supply. Sir Alfred L. Jones, who has already proved himself to be a tower of strength, has expressed the conviction that in the course of a few years we shall be able to grow "in the Empire" all the cotton we require. In his view this question is one "of life or death to Lancashire"; and there can be little, if any doubt but that the whole of the capital will be subscribed in the great manufacturing districts of the North of England. Sir Alfred Jones himself subscribes for 10,000 shares and has thus set an example which will probably be widely followed. This Cotton Chartered Association does not come within the category of ordinary companies. Those who subscribe will get no dividends on their shares for a period of seven years from the date of the charter of incorporation; the whole of the profits made during that time will be applied to the extension of the objects of the Association. This is a novelty in company promotion which will hardly appeal to the general public, but it will be fully appreciated by all whose interests are bound up in the great cotton industry. Another important matter in connexion with the cotton industry may be appropriately mentioned here. There has long been afoot at Manchester, a movement for getting imported cotton shipped direct to that centre instead of as heretofore, to Liverpool, which involves its transport thence to Manchester. When the subject was recently before the Manchester Cotton Association, it was unanimously resolved that in future purchasers should make it a condition that sellers should ship it direct to Manchester. "Next in importance," said one speaker, "to having an adequate supply of raw material at a reasonable price is the reduction in the cost of transport from the cotton fields to the mills."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

BRITAIN AND THE PORTE

The Koweit Question.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Lord Lansdowne has told the Porte that the British Agent is only temporarily at Koweit to settle certain affairs and that the Koweit question cannot be dealt with as long as the Aden question is not settled.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

The Second Ballots.

FURTHER MINISTERIAL SUCCESSES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

The results of the Italian second ballots are even more striking than the first. The extreme elements are suffering further serious losses in the large towns.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 14.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, with the English mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. to-day, and the steamer Victoria left for Colombo and Australia at same time and date.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE HEALTH EXHIBITION.

THE following resolution of Government is published:—The following letter (No. 431-M., dated the 3rd November) has been addressed to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay:—"I am directed with reference to your letter No. 11431, dated the 24th October, to attach an extract from a letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Sanitary Association, and to request that you will ask the Sanitary Commissioner and the Director, Plague Research Laboratory, to place themselves, as soon as possible, in communication with Dr. Turner on the subject of exhibits which may suitably be sent to the Health Exhibition and of lectures and demonstrations connected with them which may be thought useful and instructive. The Exhibition, it is hoped, may prove to be an opportunity for educating the public regarding the benefit to be derived from the plague prophylactic. The Public Works Department also will, in direct communication with the Honorary Secretary of the Association, assist with the loan of any plans and drawings that may be considered interesting. I am to say that Government do not consider it necessary to make a grant to the funds of the Health Exhibition, but they will be prepared to meet the cost of all exhibits made by their own officers, and I am to request that you will report as soon as possible what sum you estimate will be needed. "I am also to request that you will communicate the purport of these orders to the Honorary Secretary, and assure him of the cordial sympathy of Government with the objects of the Sanitary Association in organizing the Exhibition. It is only regretted that so little time has been allowed for their officers to make suitable arrangements."

THREE robbers held up a tramcar near the gates of Paris, but the driver drew a revolver and wounded them all. They were taken to the police-station in the car.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPRIETARY RIGHTS.

A SUIT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 14.

The suit instituted by the Secretary of State in Council against Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Wamanrao Hari Chiplunkar, Mr. Bulwantrao Hari Chiplunkar (deceased) and Gunputgir Bholagher for the resumption of the bungalow No. 1, Queen's Gardens, was heard to-day by Mr. Lucas, the Sessions Judge, Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, Bombay, with Mr. Davur, Government Pleader, Poona, appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs Khurandikar Venketrao and DeSouza, pleaders, for the defendants.

The Court observed at the outset that one of the defendant's executors was dead, whereupon Mr. Khurandikar said that in accordance with the passages of the agreement with Government one of heirs could be substituted and the suit be allowed to proceed. Subsequent proceedings were reduced to an argument as to whether the suit could be maintained in its present form. Mr. Kurandikar remarked that the notice to the defendants required alteration, in as much as the plaintiff had not complied with the primary and essential element of contract which demanded that the committee of arbitration should be nominated to fix the amount of compensation to be awarded to the plaintiff. The plaintiff had offered defendants compensation to the extent of Rs. 15,500, but the defendants were not equal to this offer and claimed Rs. 50,000. It was for the Court to decide, he added, whether the plaintiff has done the right thing in going to Court to establish the ownership to property instead of abiding by the terms of contract which recited that compensation was to be arranged by a committee of arbitration.

Mr. Nicholson contended that the Court was bound to go on with the suit as it stood. The question of compensation was secondary to the question of tenure and he proposed to adduce evidence to establish that point. The Court was empowered to allot what compensation it thought justifiable and the defendants were bound to accept it.

The Judge observed that according to Jameson's Code which, at the time the contract was initiated, was in force, it was laid down that parties were to refer to a committee of arbitration with the object of fixing compensation, and under the circumstances it thought that if plaintiff had settled that matter, there was scarcely any necessity to the proceedings. Of course, if the defendants considered that the arbitration committee had not compensated them adequately, they had a right to sue. On the other hand, Jameson's Code gave plaintiff the option of evicting the defendants, if the latter refused to vacate on the expiry of a month's notice. The question was whether defendants, by the terms of the contract were bound to accept the compensation fixed by the committee under Chapter XX of the Cantonment Code. This point suggested the advisability of raising another issue. The Judge thought that two things should have been done before coming into Court. The first was to give notice to the defendants and then to fix the amount of the compensation by arbitration. Even, if the Court were to pass a decree, the question of compensation would still remain, and it was not within the province of the Court under Jameson's Code to constitute itself a committee of arbitration for the purpose of fixing the amount of compensation.

Mr. Nicholson submitted that His Honour might take up the issues already framed and then add another in respect of compensation.

The case was adjourned to the 28th instant.

A DANGER TO VEHICULAR TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is one important point that has apparently been overlooked by the Municipality in deciding to continue the experiment of oiling the roads, and that is the danger to the vehicular traffic. The portions of Hornby and Esplanade Roads which have been oiled are, in their present slippery condition, quite unsafe for vehicular traffic, and it would be interesting to know how many horses they were the cause of bringing to grief to-day. Judging from my own experience I should say a good number. At about 12 o'clock, I had occasion to hire a victoria to take me from Esplanade Road to Parsee Bazaar Street and when turning into Church Gate Street, the horse came down breaking one of the shafts and slightly injuring itself. I had to engage another victoria and returning from Bori Bunder, whither my business had taken me, half an hour later, the horse of this victoria also came down in Hornby Road with a violence that nearly threw me out. Both of these accidents were clearly caused owing to the slippery state of the roads, and there is not the slightest doubt that many other such accidents must have occurred during the course of the day. If it is necessary that the roads should be oiled, then the Municipality should be compelled to adopt the same precautions as are taken when the roads are under repair viz, to take in hand small patches at a time and close them to traffic till they are thoroughly dried.—Yours, &c.,

VERAX.

Nov. 14th.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HOW IT MIGHT BE REFORMED.

DEWAN BAHADUR KRISHNASWAMI RAO, C.I.E., late Dewan of Travancore, read a paper before the Madras Mahajana Sabha on Friday, suggesting certain reforms in connection with the constitution of the Madras Legislative Council. He advocates an increase in the number of seats for non-officials, so as to give them a slight majority over officials. He believes that such a non-official majority will not hamper the Government, for non-officials nominated by the Government were not likely to join in any attempts to embarrass the Government. He also suggests the re-grouping of the present electoral areas, so as to do away with the distinction between the Municipal and Local Fund bodies, as there was no diversity of interests between these bodies to provide for separate representation. He also advocates the extension of the tenure of office of non-officials from two to five years, as he is of opinion that the present term was too short to allow a member to familiarise himself with the working of the Council and to discharge his duties to the advantage of the country. The "Sabha" resolved to invite the expression of opinions from district associations on these proposals, prior to their being considered with a view to practical steps being taken.

SURAT NOTES.

For the past three weeks, plague has shown a gradual though slow, decline, writes our Surat correspondent. Cases, however, continue to occur in new localities. For the week ending the 11th inst., there were registered 50 deaths from plague and a total mortality of 157. The maximum daily total of deaths was 21 and the minimum 15 during the week.

Mr. Morison, Collector and District Magistrate, has pitched his camp at Servali, in Olpad taluka, which is the principal centre of distress in this district.

Mr. Jenkins, Commissioner of Customs and Abkari is here on annual inspection since Tuesday last, Mr. Jenkins leaves this in about two days.

Mr. B. Chukkorbutty, B.L. C. E., 1st Grade Assistant Engineer, is on return from leave, appointed Assistant Engineer, Surat and Broach Division in place of Mr. Kuverji Khandubhai Desai appointed acting Executive Engineer at Bijapur.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

PRIME MINISTER ON THE CRISIS.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL'S FANCIES.

LONDON, 29th Oct.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, addressed a great mass meeting at Southampton last night, and referred to the crisis provoked by the action of the Baltic Fleet. He believed that the lamentable tragedy would not lead to war but declared that belligerents must never be allowed to forget their duties towards neutral Powers. The Russian Admiral's version, proceeded Mr. Balfour, contained much romance, and was equivalent to an attack on the national honour of Britain as a neutral Power. Russia, added the Prime Minister, had promised liberal compensation and had given instructions for the detention at Vigo of that part of the Baltic Fleet which was concerned in the incident, in order that the naval authorities could ascertain what Officers were responsible. Therefore, those and any other witnesses whose testimony was likely to prove material would not accompany the Baltic Fleet to the Far East. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said: "Russia has agreed to an International Commission of Enquiry, in the terms of the Hague Convention. The Japanese torpedo boats which have been mentioned by Admiral Rodzestvensky in his report, were phantom ships, the creation of pure fancy. Against the Admiral's statement I enter a most emphatic protest. "There will be three enquiries into the outrage, firstly, that by the Coroner, secondly, that by the Board of Trade; and thirdly, that by the International Court of Enquiry." Count Benckendorff, added Mr. Balfour, had authorised the announcement that Russia felt profound regret for the incident, and would discover the facts. Any person found guilty by the international tribunal would be thereafter tried and punished adequately. Guarantees had now been given against a recurrence of the incident.

Mr. Balfour, said that when an enquiry was pending in any matter, he would not, under ordinary circumstances, attempt to prejudice the issue. The Russian Admiral had, in the present instance, however, attacked the national honour, and had implied that Britain was not fulfilling her duty as a neutral Power, while, as a matter of fact, she was scrupulously performing it. Speaking with intense feeling and merciless irony, Mr. Balfour recounted the conflicting stories which had been told with respect to the incident in the North Sea.

Admiral Rodzestvensky, he said, claims to have sunk one torpedo boat and destroyed another. What has become of the latter? By what power of provision, asked Mr. Balfour, could a hostile torpedo boat know that the Russian warships would go thirty miles out of their course? Russia's own marine regulations, the Prime Minister proceeded, indicate that the Dogger Bank is crowded with fishermen of all nationalities. Was it likely that Japanese boats would lie in wait at a spot were publicity was inevitable? I publicly express my disbelief in these phantom ships, because experts allege that the nearest Japanese warship was 14,000 miles away. If there are Japanese torpedo boats in the North Sea, then Admiral Rodzestvenky believes we are providing them with a base, unless he suspects France or Holland. That is pure fancy, and calls for an emphatic protest.

A TREMENDOUS OVATION.

Mr. Balfour received a tremendous ovation when he announced that the prospects of settlement were wholly favourable. "It was," he said, "impossible to make such a statement last night. Till last Monday the neutral Powers never dreamt that they would be liable to attack while engaged in peaceful avocations under circumstances rendering resistance impossible. It would be ludicrous if such incidents were to become possible. The Fleets of belligerent Powers would then be a pest against which all neutral nations would be bound to combine. While the horrified and startled fishermen bore the news of the tragedy to Hull, the Russian warships went on silently without a sign. Four days later the Russian Admiral's version was received. The fishermen's account contained much tragedy and no romance. That of the Admiral, if it had no element of tragedy, contained much romance. Though the two stories are absolutely contradictory of each other, it is impossible to doubt which of them is substantially correct."

MR. BALFOUR AND THE CZAR.

As soon as the tragedy became known Russia expressed her deep regret, promised compensation, and indicated that any wrong-doer ought to be punished. The Prime Minister said that in the negotiations with Russia a special difficulty arose from the fact that the witnesses were vanishing from Europe, and would soon be beyond the control of national or international courts. That difficulty, said Mr. Balfour, having been overcome, another arose through the Russian Admirals apparently holding some impossible theory as to the rights and duties of a belligerent Fleet. This theory, he proceeded, if tenable, would make the high seas a place of public danger to peaceful neutral Powers. Any Fleet animated by such a policy ought to be hunted out of existence, if civilised commerce was to pursue its way unimpeded. Mr. Balfour praised the far sighted wisdom of the Czar. Continuing, the Prime Minister said that, after days of deep anxiety, when the Government had nearly contemplated the extreme possibility of war, he was glad to announce a settlement of all differences on terms alike honourable to both nations. If the international enquiry showed very heavy blame, those responsible would be duly punished. The British demands did not Mr. Balfour stated, go beyond what the highest international morality demanded. If they had asked for less, his country men might have complained that their honour was not safe in the hands of the Government.

DISCLAIMER FROM TOKIO.

It is officially declared at Tokio that Japan neither purchased nor ordered a single torpedo boat from England during the war. The reported presence of Japanese torpedo boats among the Hull Fishing Fleet is ridiculed.

ENTRANCES TO GIBRALTAR.

London, 30th Oct.—The entrances to Gibraltar are closed nightly by boom defences. A hundred and ten torpedo boats which received their orders on Thursday, have assembled at Portland and Gibraltar.

SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Troubridge congratulated the King, the Government, and the country upon the dispersion of the black cloud which had been resting above the peace of the world. Personally, he had not believed that war would eventuate from so one sided a-controversy, but the madness and the frenzy of nations were incalculable. With nations, continued Lord Rosebery, the task of apology and reparation was slow, and there would be no adequate security for the peace of the world until the same code of honour prevailed in public as in private, and until Governments would not be ashamed to acknowledge themselves in the wrong with the frank spontaneity of gentlemen. Lord Rosebery referred to the Resolution which had been adopted in the Commonwealth Legislature. This Resolution was typical of messages, equal in fervour, which would, he believed, have been received from Canada and South Africa had the Parliaments of those countries been sitting. This was a proof of what clear, spontaneous loyalty was possible under the present constitution.

THE Army Council has decided that examinations for second and third class certificates of education are to be held more frequently than heretofore. Whenever masters in charge of adult schools report a number of candidates ready, commanding officers are to arrange with the inspector of Army schools to hold an intermediate examination, a regimental officer being appointed to superintend if the inspector cannot do so himself.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From The Football Grounds.

THE LEAGUE COMPETITION.

THE SWIMMING SEASON.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

THOUGH two out of the three most interesting matches down for decision on Saturday, hardly "resulted" as expected it would be unfair to both Richmond and Blackheath to describe their respective victories over Cambridge and Newport as "surprises." The victory of Richmond was, from the character of the side, always possible, while that of Blackheath, if opposed to precedent, in no sense contradicted current form. The success of the 'Heathens is decidedly significant. Even though Newport, both on performance and on paper, are the weakest of the three leading Welsh clubs, they were strong enough to beat Devonport Albion, who have hitherto been regarded as the side of the season, so far as English clubs are concerned. As the defeat of the Albion at Newport by the narrow margin of a try was not only considered a performance on which the Devon club could be congratulated, but was hailed as a hopeful sign that England might beat Wales in Wales, it follows that the victory of Blackheath by two placed goals to a penalty goal and a try may be taken either as a proof of Welsh decadence, or, what is much more gratifying, of an English advance towards the Welsh standard, which, if maintained and reflected by the English International fifteen, may lead to the first English victory on Welsh soil since 1895.

The defeat of Cambridge by Richmond was only a "surprise" by reason of its extent, for even on the run of Saturday's game, much less on general form, it is impossible to accept Richmond as "three tries" better than Cambridge. At the same time, it is obvious that Richmond, by reason of their strength behind, will accomplish some notable successes whenever their forwards are "a bit above themselves." This was the case on Saturday, though the direct cause of the defeat of the University was the comparative failure of both halves. Neither Mainprice nor Saxon were at their best, while the threes were unlucky not to get through once or twice early in the game, and were practically without chances during the major portion of the second half. The Cambridge men seemed to suffer from the same over-confidence that had much to do with their defeat at Queen's Club last year. From this point of view the reverse may do the side the same good as Oxford derived from the heavy defeat which they suffered at the hands of Edinburgh Academicals last season. Richmond played their best game of the season fore and aft, but rather by reason than in spite of their victory, they must still be described as a most uncertain side, who can fail or succeed greatly with puzzling inconsequence.

Though Oxford beat the London Scottish by 2 goals 1 try to 0, their general form was value for a much more pronounced victory. At the same time it can hardly be said that the side played with quite the same assured promise of excellence as in the opening game last season. The Scottish had a good pack on Saturday, and were fairly well served at half, and Gibson, even after his ankle went, was very safe at back; but the third line was so weak that the Oxford threes might and perhaps ought to have got through nearly every time they were set in motion. Most of the final passes, however, were either adjudged forward or were knocked on or overrun, with the result that many good openings and movements came to nothing. Practice will remedy these and other defects, and Oxford should have quite as fine a side as last season.

The first Lancashire Rugby team for the present season does not differ very largely from the last Lancashire team of last season. There are plenty of new players available, but the new men have yet to prove themselves better than the old, and this the new players who took part in Saturday's trial game at Manchester did not succeed in doing. The balance of playing strength is still provided by Liverpool; Saturday's "Liverpool and District team" was almost a Lancashire team as it stood. And it outplayed the opposing side as we wish to see Lancashire outplay opposing sides in engagemets more serious than that of Saturday. There was only one side "in it" all through the trial game, and the Manchester men only achieved football glory by the pluck with which they fought right through to the end an uphill battle against the odds—not of numbers but of avoirdupois, of experience, of individual skill, and of collective understanding.

After eight weeks of football every club in the Northern Union League has suffered two or more defeats. Surprises are furnished every week and the positions in the table are constantly changing. Wigan early in the season headed the list, but one or two reverses have rapidly brought them down to the seventh place. The fortunes of Oldham have also fluctuated, but the defeat of Leeds on Saturday made Oldhams' position better and their chance of ultimate success brighter. Broughton Rangers have advanced rapidly to the third place and last seasons champions are also in close touch with the leaders. At the other end of the table are the two newly elevated clubs, Wakefield and St. Helens, but unless great improvement takes place both of them will have a struggle to retain their positions next season. The leading clubs are well matched this year and the struggle for the championship will be very keen.

After the retirement of R. Valentine the Swinton Club passed through a trying ordeal, and at one time was confronted with the prospect of spending a season in second-class company. Happily the disaster was averted, but not before a heavy drain had been made on the club's exchequer. To restore "the lion" to his proper degree of affluence the club was formed into a limited liability company, and at last the lion is beginning to roar again with satisfaction. The latest achievement—that of Saturday—over Salford enables the club to occupy a prominent position in the League table, and if Saturday's form is maintained there ought to be no fear of a repetition of last year's depressing experience. The present team is composed of hard workers, although none of them are individually brilliant. But some attention should be given to the passing, which at time is very erratic.

Under the Association code quite a feature of the matches in the senior division of the League on Saturday was the success of the home teams. Five of the six games brought to a definite issue were won by the home side. Several of the results were not in accordance with expectations. Although Sheffield Wednesday, the champions, had won their first seven games, scoring 20 goals to their opponents' four, many were of the opinion that in visiting Sunderland the champions would have to struggle very hard to obtain a victory. But that they would be defeated by three goals to nil was not, it can safely be said, the general idea. There was no disguising the fact, however, that the "Wearsiders" had shown such form that they were certainly entitled to rank second to the Sheffield club. The Wednesday, on Saturday, completely failed to hold the Sunderland forwards, and their usually safe back division found themselves at times outplayed. In spite of their defeat, the Wednesday have nothing to be ashamed of. A team cannot expect to go on winning matches, and the fact that it was not until their eight engagement that points were taken from them may console them not a little. The failure of Woolwich Arsenal against Notts Forest came as a big blow to southern enthusiasts. The Foresters had done little to warrant the belief that they would "romp" round the Gunners as they did. Once or twice this season they have given bright displays and Saturday certainly found them in the best of humours. At any rate they were much too good for the Arsenal and their victory by three goals to nil was thoroughly deserved.

Poor Aston Villa are in a bad way indeed. Another defeat was added to their already big list. To say that their game with Everton caused a great deal of enthusiasm, in spite of the Villans' poor display this season, may be judged by the fact that no fewer than 30,000 spectators put in an appear-

ence at Goodison Park. They were not disappointed, for the game was as fast as the greatest enthusiast could wish for. Although there was little to choose between the sides, the Villans had the unpleasant task of adding their sixth defeat to their record. It must be a long time since the Birmingham team were so low down in the championship table as they are now. Ten games they have played only three of which have been winning ones.

One of the biggest surprises of the day was the victory gained by Small Heath over Bury, not because of the Heathens victory, but for the big margin that separated the teams at the finish. Bury have shown such disheartening form throughout the season that nobody seems to expect them to win a game, but, poor as they are, it was scarcely thought that they would allow Small Heath to score five times against them. But this is exactly what they did. The Heathens did pretty much as they liked. They certainly are a team of great possibilities, and are sure to put in some good performances before the season ends. As it so happened on the same day that saw the champions of the League beaten Southampton, winners of the Southern League last year, also had to acknowledge their first defeat of the season. Plymouth Argyle, a side that is showing capital form just now, getting home by a single goal.

The following is the position of the clubs in the first division of the League up-to-date :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield Wednesday	8	7	1	0	20	7	14
Sunderland	9	5	2	2	19	11	12
Everton	9	6	3	0	14	10	12
Preston North End	10	5	3	2	14	13	12
Newcastle United	8	4	2	2	14	7	10
Derby County	9	4	3	2	14	14	10
Sheffield United	9	4	3	2	13	13	10
Small Heath	8	4	3	1	15	10	9
Manchester City	7	3	2	2	11	7	8
Blackburn Rovers	8	3	3	2	15	10	8
Wolverhampton W.	8	4	4	0	11	13	8
Stoke	9	4	5	0	6	15	8
Aston Villa	10	3	6	1	13	17	7
Woolwich Arsenal	8	2	3	3	5	9	7
Notts Forest	9	3	6	0	17	15	6
Middlesbrough	8	2	4	2	7	11	6
Notts County	9	2	5	2	8	17	6
Bury	8	0	7	1	7	24	1

The many attempts at record-breaking by swimmers about this period forcibly remind one of the end of the active season. Very few of the efforts have brought the essayists within measurable distance of the records. For a month past or even more both Billington and Forsyth have been traversing the quarter or five hundred yards distances at various galas as far north as Glasgow but the official figures remain undisturbed. Twice during the past week Forsyth has tried to lower the times, and in both instances failed. Billington, although he lost the title to Forsyth, was nearer to the accomplishment of a new record when he swam at Pendleton than either has previously been. It is likely, however, that the interest in the racing season will be protracted beyond the month, for on the 5th November Billington and Forsyth meet in the Bacup bath again to test each other's ability at the five hundred yards distance. It is possible, nay very probable, that the Bacup swimmer may avenge his defeat in the championship race, but Forsyth's position will not be altered as a consequence. For almost a decade T. Wildgoose, the ex-Northern champion, has proved capable of disposing of any who challenged his local supremacy, but at Hyde, last Tuesday, he found his master in J. C. Smith, who beat him in the 250 yards championship of Hyde, to which is attached the Beeley Challenge Cup, and also in the 500 yards club race. This is a feather in Smith's cap for in the early portion of the season he had no pretensions beyond the sprinting distances. At the Bacup baths last Tuesday, Blackburn secured the swimming championship of North-east Lancashire, beating Bacup by six yards. Blackburn have now won both the polo and swimming championships of the district, a highly creditable performance when one considers that the League includes, amongst others, such clubs as Lancaster and Preston.

Anglers round the coast are busy arranging sea angling festivals and competitions at Hastings, Lowestoft, Herne Bay, Folkestone, and other resorts—events which promise to be associated with excellent sport in view of the presence of large numbers of silver whiting, flat-fish and codling in in-shore waters. The present coarse-fishing season is yielding some chub, Mr E J Walker, of the Piscatorial Society, having established a record among those fish. He has caught four chub scaling 25 lb 9 oz—a remarkable aggregate weight. The fish were landed from the Hampshire Avon, Up the Thames some nice chub are being taken several from 4 lb to nearly 5 lb having been landed in the Henley district by anglers casting under the bushes with a dead frog. A chub of 4 3-4lb. has also been caught at Datchet by Captain Toveson.

AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Finally, if ever a gentleman has the misfortune to forget himself, in the matter of his potations, as sometimes will happen, every other gentleman will do all in his power to make the best of the unfortunate accident. The following is a good illustration[;] Charles II, dined with the citizens of London the year that Sir Robert Viner was mayor, who, getting elated with continually toasting the Royal family, grew a little fond of his Majesty. The King understood very well how to extricate himself in all kinds of difficulty, and with a hint to the company to avoid ceremony, stole off and made towards his coach, which stood ready for him in Guildhall Yard. But the mayor liked his company so well, and was grown so intimate, that he pursued him hastily, and catching him fast by the hand, cried out with a vehement oath and accent, "Sir, you shall stay and take t'other bottle!" The polite monarch looked kindly at him over his shoulder, and, with a smile and graceful air, repeated this line of the old song, "He that is drunk is as great as a king," and immediately returned and complied with his host's boisterous invitation.

All men are bound to be especially amiable at table, and everything tart and ill-natured is therefore to be carefully avoided. But, yet the graceful sally and happy retort are often among the most spicy and mirth-provoking events at a feast. A celebrated scholar and wit was selecting some of the choicest delicacies on the table, when a rich friend said to him, "What, do philosophers love dainties?" "Why not?" replied the scholar. "Do you think all the good things of this world were made only for blockheads?" This would be sure to "set the table in a roar," because it was a tilt between two friends and equals, and the question was asked for the purpose of provoking a wit's reply.

PASSENGERS PER S. S, IMPERATOR.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 13th instant and is expected here on the 19th instant at daybreak. She brings the following passengers :—

Mr Amb rger	Mr Kereuter
Mr Andreas	Revd Lorbeer
Mr Anderson	Miss G Lorbeer
Mr Altnitop	Revd and Mrs Lokies and child
Mr Abott	
Mr and Mrs Bickel and child	Miss Munzel
Mr Bauer	Major and Mrs MacGrath
Miss Bauer	Mr and Mrs N S Naylor
Mrs Baltazzi	Miss Perram
Mr and Mrs Bright	Mr D A Panagopulo
Miss Bright	Mr A Y Panas
Mr and Mrs Baddeley	Mr A Pennell
Mr Banyer	Mr Peters
Revd and Mrs Brasche	Miss Pratt
Mr Cavadia	Mr Quandt
Mr A N Crowe	Mr Radimsky
Mr Chopard	Mr and Mrs Robertson, nurse and child
Mr and Mrs Dunlop	Mr and Mrs J R Reynold
Mrs Demetroff	Mr Strufe
Mr Evangelinidi	Mr Spillmann
Revd and Mrs Eckert and child	Mr Schilling
Mr F Franke	Revd and Mrs Schad
Mr H Franke	Miss Schloser
Mrs Gubbay and daughter	Miss Swan
Miss Gubbay	Mr Staube
Mr S J Greenwood	Miss Thos
The Hon Mr and Mrs Hughes	Mr and Mrs Thole and child
Mr Hammel	Mr Tessmann
Mr Horschitz	Mr W A Talbot
Mr Hoffmann	Miss Talbot
Mr Van der Hust	Mr Tsakakidi
Miss Iren	Captain A G Wanchope
Miss Iby	Mr and Mrs Warren
Mr and Mrs de Klemm and family	Mrs Winkler

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

JEWEL FILTERS.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding for information copy of a report from the Executive Engineer on the merits of the mechanical filters known as the Jewel Filters. The Executive Engineer in his report stated that he had read many of the publications of the Jewel Experimental Filter Company relating to mechanical filters and that he was of opinion that the system was not one adopted for use with the Bombay water and according to the figures published by the Company, results did not compare favourably with sand filters of the type now in course of construction. Whilst they would in highly skilled hands produce from river water satisfactory results, they could not be relied upon when the immediate supervision might be of doubtful efficiency.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that the matter be referred to a committee for consideration and report which was agreed to.

THE GILDER TANK.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that one Bawa Charandas Mandas Gurudas had laid claim to the Gilder Street Tank, and requested that, as the counsel having expressed an opinion in their favour, the final sanction of the Corporation to the work of filling in the tank being proceeded with.

On the motion of Sir Balchundra Krishna, the Corporation approved of the work of filling in the tank in question being proceeded with.

IMPROVEMENT OF INSANITARY AREAS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, suggesting that a representation be made to the Bombay Improvement Trust for the improvement of certain areas in the different wards of the city. The Commissioner had also forwarded copy of the correspondence with the City Improvement Trust on the subject of including Bhatwadi in Girgaum in their street scheme No. 3. The Commissioner in his letter stated that he had expressed the opinion that the Trust should undertake further improvement schemes and should, if necessary, temporarily confine their operations in respect of notified street schemes to the most insanitary areas included therein. He had come to the conclusion that it was desirable to make official representation in respect of the following areas :—Nowroji Hill, Madanpura, Middle Colaba, Kamatipura, 2nd Nagpada, Vithalwadi, Guzari Bazaar, Umarkhadi, Kolbhatwady and Vandeker Lane,

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the matter was referred to a committee for consideration and report.

NAMING OF THE STREETS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner with regard to the measures he proposed to take for the purpose of the better naming of the streets and numbering of the houses.

Lieutenant Colonel Collie proposed that the Commissioner's letter be recorded, that he be informed that the Corporation would await a further report from him as to the initial costs and recurring changes for each design of the board. As regarded the numbers, the Commissioner be requested to submit other designs of more legible characters.

The proposition was agreed to.

BOMBAY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Corporation resumed discussion on the proposition moved by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey at the previous meeting inviting the attention of the representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to certain public criticisms passed on that Institute and requesting them to investigate into the matter and report to the Corporation how far the complaint and criticisms were justified and to offer such suggestions as they might consider necessary.

Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia in resuming the debate said Mr. Dunn had marshalled figures which were no doubt interesting, but they proved nothing to his mind. They were beside the question altogether. He had his own views about the working of the Institute for some years past, but though he was speaking to his friends about it, he always refrained himself from making any complaint against it, because the institution was young and he did not wish that it should suffer in any way. He stated his views at the last meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association when the matter of the annual grant made to the institution was considered by that body. He might state at the outset that he had not read the correspondence which had appeared in the newspaper on the subject of the working of the institution, but what he was desirous of doing was that the annual grant should be curtailed by a thousand or two by way of protest so that it might give rise to some discussion regarding an institution which to his mind was not doing the work which it was expected to do. There were ample funds for the institution and if it was well managed by capable teachers and by a board able and efficient to guide its destiny, the institution would have shown better results. Outside criticism went to show that in point of numbers the institution had not done well. Mr. Dunn argued by quoting figures that the stown by the Technical Institute were better than those of the Arts and Medical Colleges, but he had heard from an examiner that the examination test at the Institute was not what it ought to be. Mr. Dunn complained that there was a considerable prejudice against the pupils of the institution being employed in the Bombay mills, but that statement could not be reconciled with the statement made later on by him that a large number of boys had succeeded in obtaining employments, and that there was a great demand for them. He (Mr. Wadia) was a director in several public companies, which employed altogether about seven or eight thousand men and though there were several officers employed who obtained salaries ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 250 or more, none of them belonged to the Technical Institute. He pressed his formen to try the students of the Institute, but they were found to be very unsatisfactory. Mr. Dunn himself said that the boys' knowledge of English was deficient and that they were incompetent and incapable of receiving education that was being imparted to them. That wonderful Victoria Bumbledom (laughter) awoke in the year 1901, and said that they should insist upon the matriculation standard, and that distinctly showed that they had a prejudice against the boys because they were incapable of receiving the necessary education before that time. They would find that these boys were not largely employed in Bombay. Out of the 250 boys who had got employment, he would like to know if even 50 per cent. of them were employed in Bombay. Fifty per cent. of the looms located in India were in Bombay and as Bombay had a large supply of skilled labour, the employers were in a position to pick and choose their men. In the mofussil, however, where there was a dearth of skilled labourers the employers had no other alternative but to take up anybody they could lay their hands on, and if such boys got employment in up country places, it did not prove that the institution was a great success. One of the well-known mill agents in Bombay told him the other day that he would not care to employ a boy belonging to the institute even on a salary of Rs. 30 per month. They had got a board of directors, who were incompetent to direct the management of the institution. He did not wish to call into question the qualifications of the members of the board, but what he thought was that they should get rid of the doctors, lawyers and carpet knights from that board, and put in their place experts and men who possessed strong aims and hard heads. He did not wish for a moment that all should be professional men or experts, but what he asked was that half the number of the board should be experts. They must have a half and half mixture of experts and laymen. Unless they had got efficient, careful, conscientious, hard-working and more sober teachers and unless they had got a mixture of competent directors, they must never expect to improve the working of the institution.

Mr. Dunn said that with regard to remarks made by Mr. Wadia, regarding the number of students of the Institute employed in Bombay, he had authentic information just given to him, and it was that 50 per cent. of the cotton students, 24 per cent. of the mechnical students and 31 per cent. of the total number of the students were employed in Bombay. (Hear, hear).

The Hon. Sir, P. M. Mehta said he could not imagine a member of the Corporation gravely getting up to discuss an important subject, should resort to statements which in a Court of Law would be considered libellous. He was sorry that Mr. Wadia should have permitted himself in the exuberance of the feelings, which seemed to have animated him in rising to make a reflection, which he ought never to have made, unless he was prepared by instances and detail to prove them and establish them before the Corporation. The remarks of Mr. Wadia with regard to teachers applied equally, though not to the same extent, to the remarks that he made very cleverly against the board of the Technical Institute.

Mr. Wadia: I think worse of them.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta asked that the reflection cast on the members of the board, some of whom were also members of the Corporation, should at once be withdrawn. He took exception to the words "more sober."

Mr. Wadia said the word "sober" ought not to be interpreted in its literal sense. He did not mean that the teachers were drunkards. He was, however, ready to withdraw the word, if the President asked him to do so.

The President said Mr. Wadia used the word in its general sense.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah continuing said: Mr. Wadia had been harping upon the words carpet knights, but he forgot that many of those carpet knights had risen from the line of mechanic. Engineering. He was not surprised at the position taken up by Mr. Wadia, namely, that theoretical instruction was after all useless. In India, or even in Europe, when competitive examinations for civil or judicial service were introduced, the same kind of opposition, which they now experienced in the case of the Technical Institute, had been offered. Sir Pherozeshah then gave at some length the history of the Institute, which was started during the regime of Lord Reay out of the funds raised in Bombay to perpetuate the memory of Lord Ripon, late Viceroy of India, and in the establishment of which he had taken with the late Mr. Justice Telang and others a prominent part, and proceeded to remark that the object of the Institution was not purely to turn out men, who could only be employed by the millowners of Bombay, but it was mainly for the purpose of promoting technical and industrial education in the Presidency. He was convinced that no educational board whether for the purpose of general literature or technical education for natives of India could be safely left in the hands of only a European board. They could rely upon a European board for the European population in India, but where Indian students were concerned it was absolutely necessary that they must have representatives of the native community for the purpose of seeing that affairs were properly managed. Mr. Wadia spoke contemptuously about judges, doctors, and other professional men, among them being the late Justices Telang and Ranade, but if he had only cared to peruse past records of the Institute, he would have known what valuable services were rendered by them, even though they were only Judges and not experts in the sense applied by Mr. Wadia. (Hear, hear). It must be remembered that those, who carried on the agitation, actual recommended Mr. Wadia to be a member of the board, but it was only Mr. Wadia's modesty that prevented him from saying that he would prove a very good substitute for those about whom he spoke in such contemptuous terms. Mr. Wadia ought to know the mischief resulting from entrusting the management of the Institute to a board composed purely of educational experts or a preponderating element of educational experts. When the Universities Bill was on the anvil of the Legislature, he raised his voice against a body the composed exclusively of experts. He had ample experience of mechanical experts on the board, who always supported applications for increased salaries to teachers and others connected with the institution. The board took great care in appointing the principal and teachers of the Institute.

It was a great pity that the agitation was not carried on in a straightforward manner. When Mr. Wadia failed to answer facts and figures placed before them by Mr. Dunn, he actually fumbled over them. Sir Pherozeshah then referred to the qualifications of the present members of the board, and observed that some of them were as good as experts, and were perfectly capable of managing the affairs of the Institute. There was one thing very unfair to the Institute, and it was that on account of the agitation, which had taken place, Mr. Wallace, who was a member of the board, was appointed to serve as a representative of the board on the Conference which the Government had ordered to be held, and over which Mr. Giles, the Director of Public Instruction, presided. Conceive their horror, when at that Conference, their representative had obtained opinions, which he had a perfect right to obtain, but having so obtained them from certain foremen and millowners and others without their knowledge, they were produced before the Conference to show that the Institute was a failure. When the matter was brought before them that a member of the board, who had been appointed as their representative, should have done that, he (the speaker) was far from taking a hostile attitude towards Mr. Wallace, and pointed out to the board that perhaps it was an error of judgment on the part of Mr. Wallace, but if there was anything substantial in the charge brought against the Institute, he (the speaker) proposed the appointment of a Committee for the purpose of making inquiry into the matter. Sir Pherozeshah here read the report of the committee.

Sir Pherozeshah had not finished his speech when the Corporation was adjourned till Thursday afternoon.

THE SHIVAJI MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is many years since a large public fund was collected by small individual contributions at the proposal of some enthusiasts to raise a fitting memorial in honour of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire. The payments were, from time to time, acknowledged in the columns of the Poona "Kaisari." People of all castes and creeds gave voluntarily. The poor contributed their mites without grudge to do honour to the great Maratha. A good many years have elapsed since the contributions were closed. Since then a large number of the subscribers are left in the dark as to how the fund is standing. All the subscribers of whom, if discussed inquired profess ignorance. Will those who are responsible for the collection, or the Trustees, if there be any, lawfully appointed, make a reliable declaration as regards the true condition of the people's money? What are the intentions of the promoters of the above fund in delaying the memorial? They conceived a great deal, but have up to now brought forth nothing. If accumulation of interest be the object in view, it is most desirable that full and clear accounts should be published every year, for the information of the public. Every subscriber is, of right entitled to know. If a satisfactory statement is not soon made, people will have to take proper steps to set matters right. If the fund is not large enough, to erect a separate memorial, it should be handed over to the Bombay University to establish a scholarship in the name of Shivaji Maharaja for one of the higher examinations, to be competed by students of all castes and creeds. It would be wise to apply the money to some purpose for which it was raised rather than leave it invested in banks for an unaccountable length of time.—Yours, &c.,

Kolhapur, Nov. 6. B. B. N.

THE BEGGING NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since writing you on the 9th instant, on the subject of bagging nuisance in the native quarters of Bombay, at night, during the Mahomedan Fasting month, I am informed on good authority that the situation is worse in Bhendy Bazaar, where the majority of Bohra-Mahomedans reside. Here life is intolerable—literally without any exaggeration. A group of about half a dozen or more beggars have not yet done their yelling when another consisting of a like number arrive and contribute, to swell the fantastic and fanciful torrent of loud wailings. By the time this "shoal" scatters away, another is ready to supply its place and so things go on till very close on dawn. Unfortunately the balance of blame inclines more to the people's side who are simple and are disposed to be "charitable," thus encouraging the beggars in their persistence. Among these beggars you will now and then see strong and healthy men, who could by all possible ways, maintain themselves by worthier means, and it would seem as if they were not destined by nature to waste away their vitality in this base and mean way. Let us hope that some philanthropic person may come forward and propose measures to repress however slightly this much-hated practice of begging and thus render a public service.—Yours &c.,

C. H. N.

FIRE AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.

About midnight on Sunday night, a fire broke out in a godown occupied by Messrs. Bhicka Callianji and Co., well-known druggists and chemists of Shaik Memon Street, opposite the Jumma Musjid. The building which is a three-storeyed one, and which is partly used as a shop and partly as a godown, originally belonged to a Bhattia, named Jafram Damji. About a year ago the Improvement Trust acquired the property from that Bhattia at about Rs. 70,000 for one of their improvement schemes, and since then it has been rented from that body by the present occupiers. The front portion of the ground floor facing the street is utilised as a shop, while the rear portion and the upper floors are stored in with medicines and drugs of all kinds. The godown as well as the shop were closed as usual at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening. About midnight a policeman on duty near the Jumma Musjid saw smoke issuing from the roof of the building and raised an alarm. Telephonic messages were sent to different fire brigade stations and in a few minutes the Fort fire-engine under Mr. Ratcliff, was quickly on the spot. The engines from Babulla Tank and Gowalia Tank also arrived on the scene, and they all played on the burning roof with a plentiful supply of water. The fire was put out in an hour, but not before a part of the roof and the top floor of the building had been burnt down. The whole stock of drugs on the top floor was destroyed, while a considerable portion of the medicines stored on the lower floor was damaged by fire and water. The damage caused by the fire to the property of the occupiers is estimated at Rs. 30,000. The loss sustained by the Improvement Trust by partial destruction of their house, is inconsiderable. The occupiers are fully insured with Messrs. Volkart Brothers. The cause of the fire is not known.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE CONGRESS.

We are requested to publish the following correspondence which has passed between Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-Law, and Nawab Mohasanal Moolk Bahadoor, Secretary of the All India Mahomedan Educational Conference.

My dear Nawab Saheb.—I was glad to hear that the next meeting of the All India Mahomedan Educational Conference is going to be held at Lucknow this year. The Mahomedans of this Presidency will take as keen an interest in it as they did when the Conference was held at Bombay. Personally speaking you would always find me a staunch supporter of this movement—nay—every movement which is intended to advance the general progress and welfare of the Mahomedan community. You may have learnt that the next meeting of the Indian National Congress is going to take place in Bombay. This national movement has been considerably developed of late years by the addition of an Industrial Exhibition. Such an Exhibition to be promoted by the Congress will also be held at the same time. Though the Mahomedans along with other Indian communities showed full sympathies with this movement, they did not attend it so extensively as they ought to have done. I do not desire to enter into the causes that may have prevented them from doing so in the past. It may, however, be apparent to a gentleman of your political insight and liberality of views that a vast change has come upon the Mahomedan feeling with respect to the Congress, a change with which I am assured by some of our friends such as the Hon. Sir Phirozshaw M. Mehta and others, you have considerable sympathies. A large number of educated and enlightened Mahomedans have recognised the importance and usefulness of this National movement and are desirous of attending its meetings. There is, however, one impediment in the path of those Mahomedans who sympathise with the Conference as well as the Congress, namely, both the gatherings take place simultaneously and hundreds of miles from each other. This difficulty would be removed either by holding the meeting of the Mahomedan Educational Conference in the city where the Congress and the Industrial Exhibition are held or by slightly changing the time of the year when the Conference should meet. The aims and objects of the Educational Conference on the one hand and the Congress and the Industrial Exhibition on the other, do not conflict with each other. In fact the two latter supplement the education which is required for the progress and well being of a nation. It is desirable for the Mahomedan leaders and organisers of the Mahomedan Educational Conference so to arrange their meetings as to enable the enlightened and educated portion of their community throughout India to take part in both conveniently, if they desired to do so. It is difficult for me to believe that the late lamented Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan could possibly have started the Conference with a view to oppose the Congress. He was too far sighted to do that. There is nothing in the initial history of the Conference to lead one to presume that. But there is good reason to believe that in the latter part of his life Sir Sayed's views had undergone a radical change. It has been universally recognised now that the Political rights ought to be claimed by the Mahomedans and they ought to take steps to safe guard them. The late Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan himself saw the necessity of it and thus attempted to establish the Anglo-Mahomedan Defence Association, some time before his death. Similarly Nawab Vecarool Moolk Bahadoor is agitating at the present day to establish Political Associations for the Mahomedans. If once the need of Political agitation is admitted the simple question that is to be answered is, should this agitation be carried on jointly with other communities or singly by the Mahomedans? The Mahomedans have almost few or no separate rights from other Indian communities. Besides the claim made by all the Indian communities would carry greater weight than the claim made by a part howsoever influential it may be. The aims and objects of the Indian National Congress are so well-known by this time that it would be futile on my part to repeat them here. I can only say this much that they are of liberal and national character. They are not intended for the benefit of one community. They are intended to guard the most noble and vital National interests of this country. At the same time the leaders of the Congress have so carefully drawn up its rules that the interest of the Mahomedan minority have been carefully guarded. You would not find any constitution so jealous of the rights of the minority as to provide as an initial safeguard that no measure would be introduced for discussion if it was objected to by three-fourth number of the Mahomedan delegates present. Let us examine the period of the last 19 years and see what advantages the Mahomedans have actually secured by keeping themselves aloof from the National Congress. My belief is that except a few Government appointments, the Mahomedans have reaped no benefits. During this period the Mahomedans had constantly to look to Government for favour and for grant of Government loaves and fishes. The Government had also been pleased to throw a small bit here and a small bit there in the mouths of these loyal applicants. The Government was sometimes gracious enough to appoint one or two members of respectable families to various posts in the Revenue and other departments. At every step, however, the Government shewed that those requests of the Mahomedans were undeserved. In short this repeated begging on the part of the Mahomedans set the back of the Government to such an extent that they began to treat all such requests with disregard. Whatever other advantages the Mahomedans have gained, they have gained through the efforts of the Indian National Congress and they ought to be thankful to this National movement for the same. It is said that insufficiency of education and numerical inferiority deters Mahomedans from joining this movement. The education has spread so rapidly amongst the Mahomedans of late that the first objection does not exist. Even if it did, it is an error to suppose that the Political education should be compulsorily left out. This education is as difficult to attain as the ordinary education. Some time back the Mahomedans committed the fatal error of not going in for University education till it was too late. They woke up late and began to wail over the lost ground. I am afraid they are repeating similar error as far as the Political education is concerned. Unless the Mahomedans make a beginning and train themselves, they will soon find the other communities far ahead and enjoying more rights than themselves. It is not difficult to observe even now that the public spirit, patriotism and enthusiasm that is seen in the youths of other communities are somewhat wanting amongst the Mahomedan youths. It is said that the Mahomedans would be in the minority at the Congress and therefore everything would be carried against them. This is not a sound argument because the Parsees are in a much smaller number and still their power in the Congress is very great. I think, Sir, compact, sensible and reasonable minority will be able to stand any odds against it. If we have any difference inter se or if we require special treatment on account of particular circumstances of the case, the proper course seems to me is that we should place the same in a friendly and reasonable spirit before the majority, and I have no doubt it would be met with favourably. The new adjunct of the Congress, viz, the Industrial Exhibition is of considerable importance for the well-being of India. The Mahomedans cannot afford to keep away from it. It would be a suicidal policy to do so. The Government itself supports this institution. We should throw our past methods of dilatoriness and act promptly. Any neglect on the part of the Mahomedans would throw them considerably backward with respect to other communities. It is consequently the duty of every patriotic Mahomedan to encourage their brethern to take full advantage of this Exhibition. My dear Nawab Saheb, the foregoing remarks would show you that the condition of the Mahomedans is completely transformed now. The Mahomedans think that they owe a duty to their community, but they owe a still higher and nobler duty to their country. They believe National interests ought to have predominance over communal interests. It is therefore the duty of the Mahomedan leaders to encourage the growth of this National sentiment. I therefore beg to write this letter to you as a well-wisher of the Mahomedan community and request you so to arrange the dates of the meetings of the Mahomedan Educational Conference to be held at Lucknow as to enable the Mahomedans to take part in the meetings of the Indian National Congress and to be benefited by the Industrial Exhibition which will prove a source of regeneration to this poverty-stricken country.—Yours, &c.

Kazi Kabiruddin.

18th October 1904.

(Translation from Urdu.)

Dear Kazi Kabiruddin Saheb,—Many thanks for your letter of the 18th instant. It has given me great pleasure to learn that you are desirous as usual to assist the Mahomedan Educational Conference to be held at Lucknow and that you continue to evince deep interest in the same. We fully expect this from you. You have already given proof of this at the last sittings of the Conference at Bombay. The views about the National Congress, that you have expressed in your letter, have shewn the earnest zeal that has been created in your mind about that assembly. The proposal in your letter about the alteration of the dates of the sittings of the Mahomedan Educational Conference in order to enable the Mahomedans to join the Congress has given me much food for laughter. An Arabic saying truly says "genuine love makes a man deaf and blind" My views against the Congress have been published in the recent number of the "Allighad Institute Gazette" a copy of which is herewith sent for your perusal.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) MOHASANOOL MULK.

Aligarh, 23rd October.

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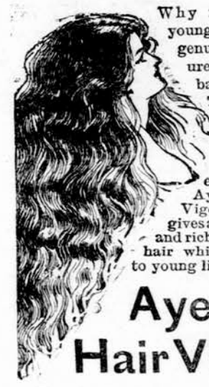

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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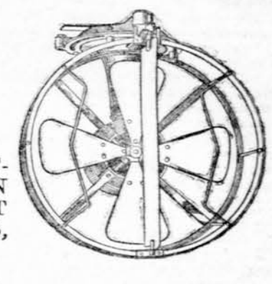

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE "Times" says:—Sir John Fisher has impressed the popular imagination as a man of boundless energy and untiring industry; of large originality in initiative and of rare versatility and resource; of judgment not always unerring, perhaps, but masculine, fearless, and acute; of immense confidence in himself sustained by a long record of strenuous public service; of consuming zeal for the efficiency of the nation's defences, and for the ruthless elimination of anything and everything in the establishment and organisation of the Navy which does not make directly for the readiness of the Fleet for war. . . . He has, of course, the defects of his rare qualities. His influence is that of a stimulant, not that of a sedative. He is no respecter of persons. He is the sworn foe of all the obese and unchallenged old things that stifle and overlie us,' of incapacity in high places, of the amiable and discreet respectability that often cloaks it, of all the blameless mediocrities of the public service. To tread heavily upon toes such as these is not the way to lead a quiet life. . . . Probably no man knows better than Sir John Fisher that he will occupy no bed of roses at the Admiralty.

It has at last come to be recognised, says the "Broad Arrow," that the number of recruits which can be attracted by any reasonable increase of men, or boys, and whether one penny or sixpence is added to the soldier's pay, the result as regards the numbers of those enlisting will be the same. It is pay is strictly limited. The class from which these recruits are drawn can only furnish a certain number necessary, therefore, to widen the field from which recruits are to be drawn, and as pay alone cannot do this, other means must be resorted to. It is certain that many men of the kind best suited for Army requirements will not enlist, as they find that service in the Army is a handicap during the whole of their future career in life. Instead of Army service proving a help to obtaining employment in civil life it is just the other way. Once or twice War Ministers have made half-hearted attempts to earmark position in other Government departments for Army Reservists and pensioners. But the attempts have been spasmodic, and the little energy displayed has rapidly evaporated. There are a larger number of positions now occupied by civilians which could perfectly well be filled by Reservists and pensioners. At a low estimate the Metropolitan police number 14,000 men, county and borough police 26,000 more, Irish constabulary 12,000, City of London police 1,000. The General Post Office employs 60,000 subordinates at least of whom 30,000 to 40,000 might be ex-soldiers. The Government factories could provide places for quite 4,000 more. There are numerous other positions but without going into further detail we have indicated some 100,000 situations suitable for ex-soldiers providing probably 5,000 to 6,000 vacancies a year. The vacancies might be doubled or trebled if ex-soldiers were largely employed by railway omnibus, tramway, and other companies. It may be said that the Government has no means of compelling private companies to take ex-soldiers. This is only partly true. All new companies and many old ones, promote bills in Parliament authorising their undertakings. A clause inserted by the War Minister, as a condition of the bill passing that a certain proportion of the employees must be ex-soldiers would secure the required situations. It will be objected that soldiers of the type at present obtained are for the most part, not suitable for constabulary and other positions indicated. No doubt this is true. The stipulation made by the Secretary of State should be that these positions are to be reserved for soldiers provided he can supply suitable men. At first he may have to let many situations go owing to his having no suitable men to fill them, but this will not be for long. When men realise that service in the army gives them preference for good employment in civil life, recruits of the right stamp will not be long in offering themselves. The doctrine of demand and supply will prove true in this instance as in others. If Mr. Arnold-Forster will apply his energies to securing employment for ex-soldiers in the direction we have indicated, he will open up new sources of supply from which recruits may be obtained. The staff of the War Office might even stand the addition of a director for civil employment, whose duty it would be to secure employment for soldiers in civil life on the termination of their service. It is a scandal that England alone should cast her soldiers on the world to shift for themselves handicapped, instead of helped, by the fact that they have served their country.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says:—The "Regimental Officer in India" who contributed his views upon Army Reorganisation to the "Times" found himself severely criticised by Sir Edwin Collen, than whom no one has a better right to speak upon the situation of soldiers in India. We are quite sure that there is no lack of desire to make service abroad as comfortable as possible, but everyone knows that rations may well be inferior when in every rank of life it is difficult or impossible to obtain meat, vegetables, or bread equal to those procurable at home. Many efforts have been made to improve the conditions on behalf of the soldiers, and we agree with Sir Edwin Collen that if the "Regimental Officer" means to imply that the military and supply authorities have connived with the Indian Government to supply inferior rations it is useless to argue with him. Again, he has said that the state of the hospitals is a "disgraceful." Now, Sir Edwin Collen knows a very large number of Indian hospitals which are under military and medical authority, supervised by Officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, with the head of the administration an eminent officer of the Army Medical Staff directly under the Commander-in-Chief in India. It would be ridiculous to say that no improvement is possible, but we are quite sure that the use of the epithet "disgraceful" is altogether unwarranted.

The correspondence which has passed between Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co. (the Ocean Steamship Co.) and the Foreign Office with reference to contraband of war has revived interest in this subject, which has been dormant since Admiral Kamimura forced the Vladivostok Squadron to action and sank the Rurik. The Foreign Office decline in effect to say whether vessels carrying articles which Russia has called contraband of war, but which other Powers have declined to recognise as such, will be immune from capture or not. The negotiations with the Russian Government are still proceeding, but the most effectual stop to the harrying of commerce was supplied by Admiral Kamimura. Up to the end of August last the Russians had captured or detained no fewer than fifty-four neutral vessels since the beginning of the war, of which forty-four were released or allowed to proceed and seven were definitely sunk or adjudged prizes, three being still before the prize court. Of these fifty-four vessels, thirty-nine flew the British mercantile flag and of those sunk or adjudged prizes six were also British owned. The Japanese detentions of neutral vessels during the same period totalled seventeen, seven of these being Norwegian and two British. Each belligerent, it may also be interesting to note captured sixteen and detained or sunk thirteen others of the enemy's vessels. Since that date, with the exception of the German blockade runner recently caught off Port Arthur by the Japanese, there have been no important captures by either belligerent; but in view of the departure from the Baltic of the Second Pacific Squadron, it behoves shippers and merchants to be wary.

We learn from the "Armee Territoriale" some particulars concerning the apparatus of Captain Vial, of the French artillery, for representing artillery fire in manœuvres. He uses the rays of the sun, received by a concave mirror and reflected by its parabolic surface upon a line of sight directed upon the object intended to be attacked. In this way it is shown what troops or positions are actually under the fire of opposing guns. The system cannot be easily employed when the sun is not shining, and, if it should be completely overclouded, recourse must be had to a magnesium lamp. The apparatus is ingenious, and is, we believe, attached to the gun in ordinary cases; but the "Armee Territoriale" says it appears not to have given so far perfectly satisfactory results, and needs to be perfected.

This country may especially congratulate itself that in the present juncture of affairs between itself and Russia its Navy is in such a state of preparedness, both as to ships and personnel, as has never been attained before in its history. The combined Channel, Home, and Mediterranean Squadrons are more than equal to any task which the North Sea tragedy is likely to impose upon them. And behind these again are the host of ships of all classes in the various Fleet Reserves, ready to be commissioned as soon as the order is given. That there might be a little difficulty in filling up all the ratings for the Reserve ships may be admitted, but there is little doubt that they would all be in the fighting line in a very short time. This is a matter for profound thankfulness, though one may well doubt if our fleet is at all likely to be called upon for active services against Russia, bad as things look at present.

The issue of the Admiralty letter of August 31, and especially the ninth paragraph of that letter, has given great satisfaction to the engineer officers of the fleet. The paragraph in question runs:—"In their Lordship's opinion, men who are not considered good enough for seamen ratings are equally disqualified for the rating of stoker." The change of policy denoted by this paragraph is one which the engineer officers have advocated for years. It has always been their endeavour to obtain relief from the dictum that all "wasters" from the deck should be sent into the engine-room to become stokers; and the end of such a detrimental policy, though belated, is welcome, because it denotes that another injurious tradition has been consigned to the "limbo" of the past.

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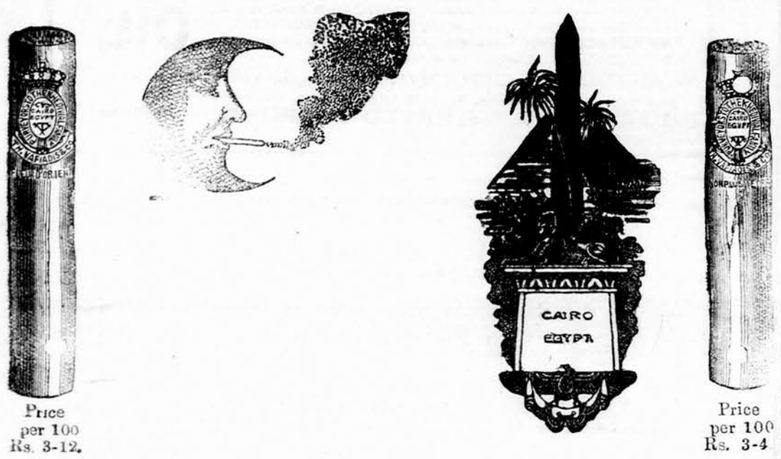

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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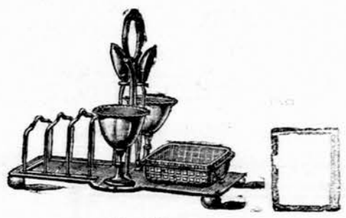
Rs. 40. Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.

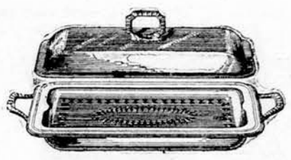


Rs. 22. Eggs, Toast, Butter with Spoons.

Rs. 8. Table Flower Vase.

Rs. 38. Cruet in combination with Egg Cups, Spoons and Butter dish.

Rs. 30. Egg stand, Six Cups and Spoons, gilt inside.



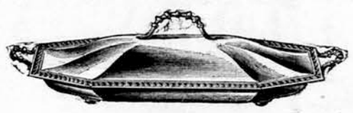
Rs. 60. Breakfast dish, 3 pieces.

Rs. 5-8. Toast.

Rs. 44. Crystal Salad Bowl and Servers.

Rs. 5. Toast.

Rs. 110. 11" Breakfast Dish with Stand Spirit Lamp, Drainer and E. P. plate.



Rs. 75. Breakfast dish 3 pieces.

Rs. 38. Entree dish convertible into two dishes by removal of handle.

Rs. 20. Toast Rack and Butter dish with Knife.

Rs. 33. Claret Jug.

Rs. 47.

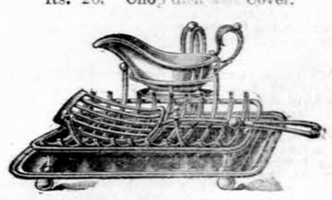
Table Gong mounted on oak Stand. The two bells have each a different tone and are supported by Horn standard mounted to represent Dolphin.

Other New Patterns, Rs. 30, 34 and 49

Rs. 29. Claret Jug.

Rs. 20. Chop dish and Cover.

Rs. 37. Butter dish and Cruet with Butter Knife and top to dish.



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Bombay Gazette.

SECOND EDITION

BOMBAY GAZETTE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1904.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL CO., LD.

THE fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's registered office, in Hummum Street, Fort. Mr. Nowrosji Jahangir Gamadia presided.

On moving the adoption of the directors' report for the year ending 30th June last, the Chairman said that the accounts did not require any explanation. The crops for the year were not so large as those of the last year. The total receipts for the year ending 30th September 1904 from the Berar, Khandeish, and Central Provinces where the major portion of their factories was situated were 1,098,802 bales against 1,442,687 of last year. The Bengal crop was a very small one and combined with such shortage in crops, all his fears about the over-crowding of presses and gins at different stations, and which he had been drawing their attention to for the last two or three years had now been realised. As mentioned in the report several joint workings came to an end on that account last year and the directors considered all questions of combinations with great anxiety and unless they were assured that such combinations would not tell against the interests of the Company they would not go in for them. They had also to confront with another problem which he had passingly referred to in his address last year, and that was the question of new small bale presses, which had recently been introduced into this country. They were day by day increasing in numbers and their attention was now directed to the question whether a change was or was not necessary in their machinery too. The very violent fluctuations in the price of cotton during the season owing to the mad gambling in cotton in America, not witnessed by them for the last 30 years, also made it very difficult to work their cotton business with safety, and they would agree with him that the results shown were not on the whole unsatisfactory in view of such drawbacks. After the results of the year's working they would now fully endorse the attitude taken up last year by the directors as regards the appropriation of profits to the reserve and depreciation funds, etc. Although their profits this year did not enable them to set aside even the usual amount for depreciation only, they had, considering the large amounts taken to those funds in previous years, felt themselves justified in carrying only Rs. 15,000 to the depreciation account and recommending a dividend of 10 per cent. The lamented death of the late chief agent during the year to which he specially referred to at the last extraordinary meeting led to a change in the management of affairs and Mr. T, D Moore had now been appointed at their head since his father's death, and the thanks of the shareholders were due to him and all the other staff of the Company for their careful attention to the Company's business during such a difficult season.

Mr. N. S. Glazebrook having seconded the chairman's motion it was resolved to adopt the following report of the directors :—

"The cotton crop during the season though a good one was on the whole smaller than the previous season. The directors regret to have to record the death on the 15th December 1903 of the Chief Agent Mr. Thos. H. Moore and they wish to take this opportunity of placing on record their appreciation of the valuable services he rendered to the Company during the many years he was connected with it, first as a member of the Board, and subsequently as the Chief Agent. The New Sheagaum Ginning Factory has worked satisfactorily. The directors are putting up a ginning factory at Kasur to help the Press there. The excessive number of factories which have been and are being erected and to which the directors drew special attention at last meeting have as anticipated resulted in the breaking up of many combinations and a consequent reduction in profits. Year by year the extra cost of working owing to scarcity of fuel, and the difficulty of obtaining labour is also becoming a serious matter for consideration. The profits of the year including Rs. 32,519-7 carried forward from last year's account amount to Rs. 1,41,817-3-0 from which the directors have written off and set aside to depreciation account Rs. 15,000. From the sum remaining Rs. 1,26,817-3-0 the directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 40 per share which will absorb Rs 1,25,000 and that the balance Rs 1,817-3-0 be carried forward to next year's account. Mr R Gilbert's leave of absence having expired the Hon'ble Mr C H Armstrong was appointed to fill the vacancy. The Directors were indebted to Mr. Gilbert for much valuable advice and assitance during the many years he was on the Board. No Auditors having been appointed at the last ordinary general meeting the directors have under Clause No. 124 of the Articles of Association filled up the vacancy by the appointment of Messrs Furdunjee A Cursetjee Furdunjee and J C Jamsetjee on the usual remuneration and the same is asked to be confirmed."

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share was declared. The appointment of Messrs Furdunjee A. Cursetjee Furdunjee and J. C. Jamsetjee as auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 400 each was confirmed, and Mr. N. J. Gamadia was re-elected a director of the Company.

A CLAIM FOR LEGACIES.

QUESTIONS OF HINDU LAW.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Tyebjee, given on the 16th April last, in the case of Mahadev Vaman Bhat against Venubai, "alias" Shardabai, and others.

It appeared that one Janardhan Sakharam Gadgil died in October 1900, leaving him surviving four daughters, five nephews, and other relations, and a large property, both movable and immovable. Several of the latter demanded of the plaintiff, an executor and trustee, certain legacies and ornaments; and he could not accede to the demands, as he felt some difficulty in the construction of the will as altered by the codicil. With the consent of the claimants the matter was referred to the High Court for solution, and was heard before Mr. Justice Tyebjee, who gave his decision therein. Five of the defendants in the case having appealed, the matter was heard before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment in the appeal, said this was a proceeding commenced by originating summons to determine certain questions that arose on the will and codicil of Janardhan Sakharam Gadgil who died in October 1900. The material facts were set forth in the plaint and the affidavit of Gajanan Keshev Gadgil, which was filed during the pendency of the appeal. In the first instance, the case came before Mr. Justice Tyebjee who, by his decree dated 16th April 1904, decided the several questions submitted to him for determination, and the present appeal was brought by defendants 5 to 9, who took exception to certain portions of the decree. The first point argued before their Lordships was whether Mr. Justice Tyebjee erred in not holding that the gift under clause 9 of the will was to the nephews as a class; but, in in their Lordships' opinions, the Judge rightly decided against the appellants on this point, and their Lordships came to this conclusion notwithstanding the further facts contained in the affidavit referred to. The Court, however, did not agree with the decision so far as it was thereby held that, under clause 1 of the codicil, the daughters were entitled to the corpus of the sum thereby directed to be set apart for their maintenance and use. It appeared to their Lordships clear that, under no circumstances, could the daughters take more than a life interest in the income; and the concluding sentence limited, the duration of this enjoyment to the period thereby indicated. But at the same time the Appeal Court could find nothing in the first clause of the codicil which enterfered with the direction in clause 4 of the will, that, after the death of his wife "the refunded capital," was to go to the testator's heirs and the executor should give effect to the same. There was no question that the daughters were the testator's heirs. Costs to come out of the estates, those of the executor as between attorney and client.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

CARBINE CLUB.

The following are the 6 best scores in the 7th and 8th Spoon Competition fired for at Santa Cruz on the 13th inst. Scores at 500 yards counting for Cup Club.

	Scores 500 yards.
Gr W Lazelle	31a
Gr O M P Clyne	30b
Gr J Woodall	29c
Sergt W Thomson	27d
Sergt Inst H Solley	26
Gr H G Aspden	26

a Winner of 1st Spoon
b Winner of 2nd Spoon win in Club Cup and Silver Medal
c Winner of 3rd Spoon
d Winner of 4th Spoon

	Scores 600 yards.
Sergt-Major J R Owens	30a
Gr W Lazelle	30b
Gr J Worrell	26c
Gr O M P Clyne	25d
Sapper F Hainsworth	24
Gr Dominy	23

a Winner of 1st Spoon
b Winner of 2nd Spoon
c Winner of 3rd Spoon
d Winner of 4th Spoon

The next shoot will take place on the 20th instant, the score at 300 yards counting for the "Dewar Cup."

This is the first shoot for the "Dewar Cup." and members are requested to turn out for it "Entrance Free."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 22, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT HUNDIS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit brought by Haji Noormahomed Cassum Mitta against Shridha K. Kothawalla and three others. The Hon. Mr Scott, with Mr. Davar, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the plaintiff Mr. Binning with Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the second, third and fourth defendants. The first defendant did not appear. The facts of the case have already been reported. His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the plaintiff's books were unimpeachable, and held that, whereas the second defendant was only a mehta and not a partner, as alleged, in the firm of Muljee Hunsraj, he was in no way liable for the claim. Against him, therefore, the suit was dismissed with costs; against the remaining defendants a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 5,000 with interest and costs.

PASSENGER PER S.S. R. RUBATTINO

THE following is the list of cabin passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporiti leaving for Europe on the 15th instant, morning :—

Cabin passengers are requested to be present at the Ballard Pier at 11-15 a. m. sharp, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Third class passengers and native servants will have to be present at Prince's Dock, New Disinfecting Shed, at 9-30 a.m, punctually with all their luggage and kit.

To Aden.—Sergeant A E Bantock, Mr Dhunjeshaw Framjee, Mrs and 2 daughters, Miss A Hudaverdian and Mr Skinner.

To Suez.—Mrs. C Khan and infant.

To Genoa and Naples.—Mr O Bartning, Mr F N Bose, Miss C J Carnaham, Mrs G V Cole and 2 children, Mr E Coleborn, Mr L Conto, Capt and Mrs Jackson, Mr J Halles, Mr H Hotz, Mr A Kaegi, Mr E A Lyon, Mr S Moses, Mr Ochs Mr T Roberts, Mr D P Sattery, Mr Sheldon, Mr K Shuncker, Mr A Turnbull, Mr G Turton, and Mr D Michael.

To New York.—Dr and Mrs H P Smith.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 15.

1 The following drills will take place this week **No. 1 Company.**

Wednesday 5-30 p.m. Town Hall compound squad dril and Instructions for Efficiency Certificates.

Thursday 6-30 a.m. Colaba North Fort 6" Br gun drill, No. 2 Company Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters.

hursday at 8-45 p.m Squad drill.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. at the Apollo Bunder to-morrow (Wednesday) and proceed to Oyster Rock for technital Instructions

2. The following members having resigned **have been** struck off the strength of the Corps from the 15th instant—Gr J Christopher and Gr N M Corke.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. B. A.
Adjt. B. V. A

NOTICE.

A conversazione and dance will be held at the Nesbit Lane Head quarters on Friday, the 18th instant,

Tickets to admit member and two Ladies Re. 1.

Tickets to admit Non member and 1 Lady Rs. 2.

Tickets can be had from No. 1 of Sub-Division or at the Club Apollo Bunder.

Dance to commence at 9 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING,

Bombay, November 15.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person.

2 There will be instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p. m. on Wednesday the 16th instant. Infantry Drill Part I Paras 108 to 136 will be practised.

3 There will be Drill for Recruits on Thursday the 17th instant at head quarters at 6 p.m.

4 There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the back of Telegraph Quarters 5. p. m on Wednesday next, the 16th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.

Dress—Plain Clothes side arms to be worn.

5 There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at St Mary's College, Byculla, to-day (Tuesday) the 15th instant at 8-15 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Side arms to be worn.

6 There will be Company Drill for "C" Company on Wednesday next the 16th instant at the Church Gate Street and of the Oval at 8 p.m. and every Wednesday until further orders

7 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing on Wednesday next, the 16th instant. Members are requested to take advantage of this, and try to complete their Class Firing,

By Order
G. D. PRICE, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

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on 18 June, 2017

THE BECK INQUIRY.

SIR FORREST FULTON AND THE VICTIM'S IDENTITY.

MYSTERY OF A POLICE REPORT.

THE Commission appointed by the Home Office to investigate the circumstances of the wrongful conviction of Mr. Adolf Beck in 1896 and 1904 sat for the fourth time on Saturday, October 22nd, at the Royal Commissions House, 5, Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

The Chairman said he wished to make it known that from the first the Committee had taken the view that all communications between the Judge and the Home Office in the course of reviewing a case must on the highest public grounds, be regarded as absolutely confidential. This inquiry being held in public, it was felt therefore that they ought not to formulate any invitation to the learned judge who had tried the case to make any communication to the Committee, and such statement as he was about to make he was making entirely at his own instance. The Chairman did not know that a Judge had ever been called upon to state publicly the reasons which influenced him, and he desired that this course which was now being adopted, should not in way be deemed to be a precedent, involving the suggestion that under any possible circumstances the communications between the Judge and the Home Office were other than inviolable unless the Judge himself chose to speak.

Under the special circumstances of the case the committee had had access to the confidential communications between the learned Judge and the Home Office. In his own view everything that had passed between them might be placarded in the streets without any risk to the public. It was the principle and not the instance that was at stake, and he desired most anxiously that what they were doing in this case might never in any degree be taken as ground for putting pressure of any kind on a Judge to state anything that had passed between him and the Home Office under the seal of confidence.

THE FALLIBILITY OF JUDGES.

The president added that all Judges and tribunals in this country were liable to make mistakes except the House of Lords, which, like the King, and to a very great extent on the same grounds, was deemed to be incapable of making a mistake. If such mistakes were made they were reviewed where the right to review existed but no one had at any time suggested that any judge whose decision was the subject matter of review could be invited to state anything or answer any questions touching the grounds on which he arrived at his decision. No such inquiry could be conducted without compromising the dignity and therefore impairing the efficiency of the office of a Judge, and in his opinion it would be nothing short of a public scandal if any questions in the nature of a cross-examination were addressed to a Judge who for public reasons had thought fit on a public occasion to give such facts as he thought material. Therefore in this inquiry no questions would be addressed to Sir Forrest Fulton upon his statement except such as might occur to the committee to be necessary.

THE RECORDER'S EVIDENCE.

Sir Forrest Fulton then read his statement. At the trial his own private opinion was that probably Beck was not Smith, but when he was called upon to consider the whole case on the petitions forwarded to him by the Home Office in June, 1898, he arrived at the conclusion that Beck and Smith were the same. He noticed, however, that Mr. Dutton in his petitions alleged that Smith was a Jew, and he (the Recorder) suggested that the vexed question would be settled if it was proved that Beck was not a Jew. The course taken by the Treasury in the conduct of the prosecution left on his mind a strong belief that they either thought Beck was not Smith or were not in a position to prove it. So far from regarding it as an axiom as it seemed to have been thought was the case, that the documents on the Smith case and the Beck case were clearly in the same hand writing, he (the Recorder) thought Mr. Avory had arrived at the conclusion that it was a very doubtful point, and that probably Mr. Gurrin was mistaken in his view as to the identity of the handwriting. He always regarded expert evidence as to handwriting with the greatest suspicion, and invariably looked upon it as inconclusive, and in this case he specially warned the jury regarding it. In conclusion, the witness said he wished again to express his regret to Mr Beck for what had occurred.

Answering the president, the Recorder stated that it was at his suggestion that the examination of Beck to discover whether or not he was a Jew was made.

Before leaving the witness stand, the Recorder explained that he had thought it right to tender his evidence; if he had sheltered himself behind his official position it might have given rise to the view that there was something to conceal.

A CRIMINAL COURT OF APPEAL.

Sir Kenelm Digby stated that there was no evidence that the Home Secretary himself ever had before him the documents in this case.

Answering Sir J. Edge, the witness said he was not in favour of a right of direct appeal in criminal cases, but only on the recommendation of the Home Office.

Sir George Lewis: I should like to ask the witness whether it is his view that a prisoner should have the right to apply for leave to appeal without the consent of the Home Office?—Personally I should have no objection so that at all, but then comes in the question of the expense. If a prisoner appeals he has to run the risk of having to pay the costs, and that is a serious bar to appeal.

Mr. T. D. Dutton, the solicitor who acted for Mr. Beck on the occasion of the 1896 conviction, said it was not until January 23, 1896, that it came to his knowledge that his client was going to be charged with a previous conviction. He, at once, communicated with the Home Office, and asked for particulars. He received no reply, but subsequently obtained the desired information from the Commissioner of Prisons. He made repeated applications for the production of the documents relating to John Smith, but they were all refused.

Replying to the Master of the Rolls, witness said if the same facilities were conceded by the criminal law as by civil law he could have got at these things. He complained that he did not get all the assistance he should have received from the Treasury.

Mr. Sims thought it should be in the power of someone to authorise the inspection of documents. The absence of this authority constituted one of the faults of the present system.

SERIOUS CONFLICT OF TESTIMONY.

Ex-Inspector Waldock said that Mr. Beck had made a mistake in saying that he assisted one of the women who identified him to place her umbrella on him. He mentioned also that after his release he met Mr. Beck accidentally. Mr. Beck said he (Waldock) was now out of the service and he would give him £200 to prove his innocence. Witness replied: "I am afraid you never will prove your innocence." Since Mr. Beck had received his pardon he had apologised to him (Waldock), saying that he had been misinformed and that he had always found witness to be his friend. It was well known throughout the service that he had never believed Mr. Beck guilty till he was convicted.

Mr. Sims was recalled, and informed by the president that Mr. Waldock had said that at his (Mr. Sims') request he had examined Beck, and that on examination he had failed to find on him marks corresponding to those on Smith's certificate of identification, and reported the fact to him (Mr. Sims).

Mr. Sims said he was sorry to find his evidence was in conflict with that of Mr. Waldock, and that he was obliged to contradict it.

Sir S. Walpole said that Mr. Beck confirmed Mr. Waldock's statement.

Mr. T. H. Gurrin, the handwriting expert, deeply regretted the error of judgment which he committed at the 1896 trial. Had he known that John Smith and Beck were two different persons his report in the 1896 case would have been in the latter's favour.

Mr. Justice Grantham said he was convinced that Mr. Beck did not belong to the criminal class, but the evidence at the trial seemed to point to the conclusion that he had a mania for duping these women. In the hope of finding something favourable to the prisoner he postponed sentence, but the information he got closed the last door against the undefined doubt in his mind.

Mr. Justice Grantham said he had always adopted the principle of never letting a man be convicted unless it seemed to him that the evidence was clear. It was the evidence of the defence that made him doubt Mr. Beck's innocence. Evidence was given that Mr. Beck's solicitor had allowed him on an average £2 per week, and, coupled with that was the fact that he had not paid for his meals at a restaurant. When Mr. Beck left his hotel he owed money to the proprietor. All that affected his estimate of Mr. Beck.

"Having heard of the persistent applications made to the Home Office," Mr. Justice Grantham continued, "and the firm view his friends had that he was innocent, I think I am right in complaining that I as a Judge was allowed to grope about in the dark, almost, on the scent of something having gone wrong, without the least help from his friends. If I had only had an inkling of it the thing would have been out."

Mr. Justice Grantham shook hands with Mr. Beck before leaving the room.

The Committee adjourned, and it was intimated that if found necessary to call any further sittings due notice would be given.

THE LATE MR. M. M. DOSHI.

His many friends and acquaintances all over the Presidency, writes a correspondent, will have heard with profound grief of the untimely end of Mr. Manilal M. Doshi at Rajkot, on the morning of the 8th instant. He had been suffering from consumption. The first signs of the disease appeared soon after he had been called to the bar, at the Calcutta High Court. He at once returned to his native city, Rajkot, and being strongly advised to try a long sea voyage proceeded to England. He returned to all appearances completely cured But two years later when he went to Mauritius to avail himself of a very good opening for setting up in his profession in that island he had another attack, and he returned here. In another two years the disease reappeared and he succumbed.

Educated first at the Rajkot Kathiawad High School, he joined the Grant Medical College, Bombay, in 1891. He proceeded to England in 1893, and preferring Arts to Medicine, joined Sidney College, Cambridge, where he soon became one of the most popular of the Indian students of the University. As a cricketer he acquired a style and polish which cricketers never failed to admire on the few occasions on which he could play for the Kathiawad Gymkhana at Rajkot, Bombay and Poona. He was also a thorough student and while at Cambridge laid the foundations of a wide knowledge of English History and Constitutional Law. He graduated in 1896 and was called to the bar in the next year. During his second visit to England he took the M. A. degree in 1900. His practice in Kathiawad was broken by ill health and other impediments more than once But during the brief space of four years he was steadily coming to the front and he was engaged in connection with two of the best known recent cases between the Kathiawad States viz. the Falla case between Dhrangadhra and Jamnagar, and the Mianighed case between Porbandar and Jamnagar. His father the late Mr. Motichand Talsi was for many years Karbhari of Rajkot State and on the death of the late Thakore Sahib Bavajiraj was retained by the Agency as Manager. He was one of the most successful managers Kathiawad has seen. His uncle the late Mr. Manekchand Talsi had also been Karbhari of Bajana, Sayla, and Dhrole; and for long periods he was a well-known member of the large and influential Sthanak Vasi Jain community of the Presidency. With such connections, Mr. Manilal had many friends to start with, but his own winning ways and sunny disposition won him many more. His intimate friends also valued his advice on account of his native shrewdness and strong common sense.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

IMPERIALISM AND FREE TRADE.

MR. LYTTELTON, Secretary for the Colonies, speaking on Oct. 21 at Dartford, said that in proportion as the opponents of Ministers and their followers saw that they were growing in unity on the Fiscal Question their vehemence increased. The only suggestions made by the Opposition for dealing with foreign tariffs were technical education and improved machinery of production. But what was the good of the latter when the foundations of business were insecure? Retaliation, if not used maliciously would obtain for us fairer treatment and freer trade. British manufacturers were failing, not merely because of foreign tariffs, but because of the fact that foreign railways and docks were State-aided. Private enterprise could not compete with State-aided enterprise. In reference to the South African Labour Question, Mr. Lyttelton contended that the introduction of the Chinese would actually increase the employment of whites at the mines.

Mr. Chaplin, addressing a Conservative meeting at Lincoln on Oct. 24, expressed the opinion that Mr. Balfour's declarations at Edinburgh on the subject of colonial preference constituted a very distinct advance on anything Mr. Balfour had said before on that question. He could not quite reconcile the Prime Minister's readiness to summon a colonial conference with his opposition to food taxes, because the Colonies exported little else but food, and if it was not to be taxed how was a preference to be given to the Colonies? He presumed that Mr. Balfour had some plan of his own, for which they must wait with what patience they could. Referring to Mr. Balfour's definition of Protection, he said that neither Mr. Chamberlain nor himself was a Protectionist according to that definition; what they aimed at was Mr. Balfour's policy of retaliation combined with colonial preference. He, himself could not support a policy of retaliation alone. Mr. Chaplin proceeded to explain his views on fiscal reform, to contend that a distinct offer had been made by the Colonies for mutual preference, and to maintain that the adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme would be not to increase but actually to decrease, the cost of living to every poor family in the country.

A CONTRAST BY LORD HUGH CECIL.

Lord Hugh Cecil contributes to the "Standard" a letter in which he insists on the differences between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour. Of the latter he writes:—

As you have very well pointed out his language can only be interpreted as rejecting the Protectionist part of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. And in respect to the conference it appears to be overlooked that he said that it should be unfettered, and in another part of his speech that he had not altered "the Sheffield Programme."

Lord Hugh believes that it is a mistake to try to conceal and deny differences.

Nothing can be so bad for our party as a prolonged regime of "Let's pretend." There is after all nothing discreditable to Mr. Balfour or Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Stanley or Mr. Bonar Law, in the circumstance that they are not of the same opinion. But it will certainly be thought discreditable, and even ridiculous by all those whether Protectionists or Free Traders, who are deeply in earnest about the controversy, if their leaders gain the reputation of not saying what they mean.

Let me, to make matters clear, propound three questions which bring out some of the real features of the situation:—

1. Are you in favour of a fiscal system for this country founded on the principles adopted in the United States, Germany and France. To this question Mr. Chamberlain would answer "Yes," Mr. Balfour would answer "No."

2. Are you in favour of a general tariff of import duties on foreign manufactured articles which can be produced in this country. To this Mr. Balfour would answer No, and Mr. Chamberlain would answer Yes, and I have appointed a commission to formulate such a tariff.

3. "Are you in favour of making the taxation of food for the purpose of colonial preference a main issue at the next general election?" It will not, I think, be disputed that to this again Mr. Chamberlain would answer "Yes," and Mr. Balfour "No."

It may, perhaps, be said that we ought to try to avoid division. But this is a perverted way of looking at the matter. Division exists. If Mr. Chamberlain were content to dissolve the Tariff Commission, and to postpone the question of Colonial Preference, something resembling unity might be restored. But it is not his custom to recede. And since division does exist, it is better for the country, and even in the end for the party, that it should be frankly recognised. Ultimately, it must be so recognised; and only when a sad experience has taught our Protectionist friends the impossibility of carrying a policy which encounters the united resistance of the Liberal Party, and receives only partial support upon our side, will they realise that, be their enterprise as wise as they think it, it is as hopeless as we maintain.

The Duke of Devonshire has consented to become president of the Unionist Free Trade Club, and it is hoped that the inaugural meeting of the club will be held at Devonshire House; but no date has yet been fixed.

At a meeting of the council of the Royal Colonial Institute held on Oct. 25, Sir Frederick Young in the chair, the following resolution was adopted:—"The council of the Royal Colonial Institute observe with much satisfaction the recent suggestion of the Prime Minister for a conference of the Colonies and India for the discussion of the commercial relations of the empire."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin", writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet bath and nursery, and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

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